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VOL. 1 NO 89. BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES

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Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
14th June	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ..	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ..	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ..	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malcja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moultan	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
1st November	Malwa ..	12000	.....	..
8th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th December	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ..	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	I. Nomaru	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA..	1195	Thu. 19th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA ..	2:95	Fri. 20th June.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura" 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 26th June.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	.. 10th July
†LINDULA ..	3358	.. 24th ..
*PENTAKOTA..	3413	.. 7th August

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

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11th June 1913.
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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3¾ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

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Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

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Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

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Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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WANTED an experienced and accurate ACCOUNTANT, quick at figures and knowing English, to keep books in Gujarati and audit accounts. Salary Rs. 75 and five years contract. One who can with ease write Gujarati in distinct big alphabets need only apply in own writing stating the present and past situation and the salary earned with copies of certificates, also stating the earliest time possible to attend the Office. Box 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0211

WANTED a GRADUATE—able to correspond impressively and write in English and Gujarati press—to work as a personal Secretary to a merchant of various enterprises. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Five years' contract. Time of attendance 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Apply stating present and past situation, salary presently earned enclosing copies of certificates. Apply in own writing, Box 40, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 021'

WANTED a DESPATCH CLERK one who can well understand the business of filing and keeping charge of the correspondence. Apply in own writing stating the present and past situation, and the salary earned with copies of certificates, also stating the earliest time posible to attend the Office. Box 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0213

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED.

WANTED immediately an experienced MILLINER, good wages, etc., apply at once to "MILLINER" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0201

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WANTED—FOR BUILDING SURVEY, a qualified Sub-Overseer or Surveyor for a period of six months. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to H. BAILEY, Municipal Engineer, Benares. 552

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

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TO BE LET from 1st July the spacious and well-lighted SHOP PREMISES in "Waterloo Mansions," just vacated by Messrs. Stanley Humphreys. Area about 3,000 sq. ft. with 800 sq. ft. of gallery space. Electric Lights and fans. Also a smaller shop of about 1,700 sq. ft. area adjoining the above. Both shops can be let jointly or separately. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 0200

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* * *

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MME. JACKOVLEWA,

in several Gems from Opera.

* * *

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in their Military extravaganza.

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Bombay's Piquant danueuse.

Fraulein Adele Diamond.

Mss Sybil Garrard.

MISS ROSIE JOHNSON

The sweet Colleen from the Emerald isle.

Mis Jessie Gilley

„ Annie Blockburn

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AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
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21, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable property, situate at Underia Street, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Bawabhoy Sawoobhai and Vulleybhoy Sawoobhoy, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Meeya Bin Abdur Rahman, the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date, the 14th day of November, 1910. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 3 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government, quit and ground rent tenure, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 99 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Underia Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector Land Revenue under Old No. 1369 and New No. 3330, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 3940, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 279 and Street No. 73-3/3 and bounded as follows, to:—On or towards the East by the sweeper's passage out or towards the West by the aforesaid Underia Street, on or towards the North by the property of Syed Ahmed Syed Rehmtoola and on or towards the South by the property of Syed Huscin Zardosh, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenents.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji & Devidas, Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14 th June, 1913. 252

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

Auction Sale of Cotton slightly damaged by salt water.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.'s godown No. 15 Sassoon Dock, on account of the concerned:—

169 Full Pressed bales of Cotton from Kathiawar and Dhollera slightly damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

254 BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.,
AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OF COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Bros. in Sasoon Dock, at Colaba on account of the concerned.

1—10 bales long stapled Porbunder cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th June, 1913. 256

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VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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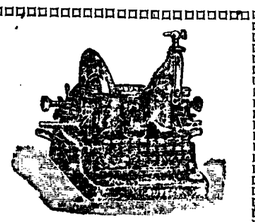

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MME. MELBA'S BIRTHDAY.

REHEARSING FOR A GREAT ANNIVERSARY.

A MESSAGE TO THE PUBLIC.

"I am nineteen," she laughed, "and I am rehearsing this morning 'La Boheme' for the great anniversary on Thursday—yes, the twenty-fifth anniversary of my first appearance at Covent Garden."

It is always good to meet Mme. Melba, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of May 19. She is so full of high spirits. To-day is her birthday and she is younger than ever. I am sure that she feels not a year older than nineteen.

The prima donna came out of the high folding doors of the saloon at Covent Garden, where she was rehearsing, a young and alert figure, in a walking dress. She had been through one scene, and there was an interval of a few minutes before the next.

It was just long enough for her to go back to that night twenty-five years ago when, after making her debut in Brussels, she came straight to London and made her first appearance at Covent Garden in "Lucia di Lammermoor."

A WHITE WIG.

"Augustus Harris made me wear a white wig; it upset me frightfully," she told me. "He was dressing the opera in the Louis Quinze period, and I had to do as I was told, because I was a youngster.

"Ah, London was different in those days. It was very much quieter. They were the days of hansom cabs; no motor-omnibuses. And how conservative the papers were!

"And the audiences? Well, the audiences of twenty-five years ago did not rush to hear new comers. I am afraid that I did not have many people on the first night that I sang.

"I remember Sir Augustus Harris sent two seats to someone. He said: 'Come to hear Melba. She's a treat. They don't seem anxious to buy tickets for her now. But they will later on; and, by Jove, they will have to pay for her.'"

"May reception was very, very fine during my first season, in which I sang 'Rigoletto' as well as 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' but I did not have what you would call a big success the first year. It was in the second year, when I came back and sang 'Romeo et Juliette,' with Jean and Edouard de Rezke, that I had that.

A GREAT NIGHT.

"It was one of the big nights of my career. I shall never forget it.

"After that I came back every year. The papers have said that I have been a long time absent from Covent Garden. But, except last season, I have been here regularly every year. Last year I went back to Australia because my father was very ill, and when he was better it was too late for me to get here. That is the only season that I have missed."

To-day every one is sending Mme. Melba congratulations and wishing her "Many Happy Returns" of her birthday. In return for the kindness of the public through all the years she has sung to them she asks the "Pall Mall Gazette" to give them this message: "Tell them how grateful I am to them for still loving me, and that I will still try to do my best for them."

THE TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

It has long been observed, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," that in diplomacy, as in good households, nothing really is ever wasted, and the present negotiations of our Foreign Office with the Porte on the subject of the Turco-Persian frontier are a good instance in point. That frontier has never been properly delimited, for the simple reason that the coterminous parts of the two States are peopled by nomads, who now drive their herds in one and then in another direction in accordance with the season, and are successively mulcted in dues and backshish by the authorities of both States. As far back as 1823 an attempt was made to fix the frontier line without result. In 1847 another attempt was made, but, again with no result. In both cases it was chiefly England and Russia who were inspiring the endeavour as the parties interested—the former in the southern part of the frontier adjacent to the Gulf, and the latter in the northern part adjacent to the Caucasus. For this reason the two received the flattering appellation of "protecting" Powers. In 1851 a third attempt was made to tackle the problem by means of a Mixed Commission, but the only result was a map drawn up in 1869 by the European members and establishing a neutral or disputed zone, to which the Turks opposed a line [illegible] their own. There the matter [illegible] till 1905, when the Turkish [illegible] in repelling a raid by [illegible] occupied a portion [illegible] territory by troops [illegible] of the Persian [illegible] "protecting" Powers [illegible] together a Mixed [illegible] Delimitation, which [illegible] January, 1908, [illegible] nothing. Since [illegible] Commission has [illegible] but its prospects [illegible] would seem [illegible] cession of some of [illegible] tory in the north to [illegible] Russia, who is now [illegible] of Azerbaijan—we [illegible] the permanent neutrality [illegible] the territories in [illegible] have a protege in [illegible] Sultan of Mohammerah, [illegible] which is now no [illegible] has thus resulted [illegible] and our diplomatists [illegible] reason to congratulate [illegible] the fact that [illegible] earlier.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 13th

S. S. Sydney	Larque	Marseilles	May 28th
S. S. Norfolk	Buckley	Calcutta	June 1st
S. S. Bahrein	Grant	Buschra	May 30th
S. S. India	Talbot	London	May 23rd

DEPARTURES.

June 13th

S. S. Weissenfels	Klaunchaff	Hamburg.
S. S. Purnea	William	Zanzibar.
S. S. Dwarka	Maxon	Karachi
S. S. Sutton Hall	Jenkins	Manc[illegible]
S. S. Uyanda	Archdeacon	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday:—

S. S. Sydney, Larequc, Noumea.

The following vessel began to load on Friday:—

Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Sydney:—The M. M. Co.'s steamer Sydney, 2651 tons, Captain Larequc, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Marseilles May 28th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Norfolk:—The steamer Norfolk 2506 tons, Captain D. Buckley, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Calcutta June 1st with a cargo of coal

S. S. Bahrein:—The Arab steamer Bahrein 1402 tons, Captain Grant, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Buschra May 30th with a general cargo.

S. S. India:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, 4150 tons, Captain C. C. Talbot, arrived in the harbour on Friday from London May 23rd with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Weissenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2437 tons, Captain J. Klaunchaff, sailed on Friday for Hamburg with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Purnea:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Purnea, 2126 tons, Captain M. G. William, sailed on Friday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Maxon, sailed on Friday for Karachi with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sydney:—The M. M. Co.'s steamer Sydney, 2198 tons, Captain Larcque, will sail to-day for Noumea with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Lahore outward bound sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive in Bombay on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. "Salsette" with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on Friday the 13th idem.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 13th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

FRIDAY, June 13, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer.....Capt .....Agents
A. Chakrata.....Smith.....M. M. & Co.
B. Trecurrell.....Lower .....Ralli Bros.
C. & R. Havraise....Salvado.....M. M. & Co.
D & E. Delta.....Martin .....P. & O. S. N. Co.
F. Clan Leslie .....Henderson.....J. F. & Co.
G. Kanzler .....Schapp .....A. S. & Co.
H. Rahmani.....Macintyre .....T. M. & Co.
K. Koranna.....Purkies.....W. & A. G. & Co.
M. Clan Macintyre .....Fash .....J. F. & Co.
N. Ilwen .....Jenkins.....J. F. & Co.
O Ville-de-Bordeaux..Franquais....J. M. & Co.
Q. Zanoni.....Driver.....T. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

2. Olympia....Kinnaird ..... W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Sardengna.....Pescetto.....Rubattino Line.
4. Ariosto.....Booth ..... J. F. & Co.
6. Penang Maru.....Nowa ..... N. Y. Kaisha
7. Wachtenfels ....Hepers.....W. & A. G. & Co.
8. Royal Prince ....Coull.....K. N. & Co
9. China .....Tocque.....P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10 & 11. Nordmark..Heiming.. W. & A. G. & Co.
25. Lancefield ..... Meikle ..... T. M. & Co.

OFFSIDE Q.

Markomannia ..... Fappe....W. & A. G. & Co.

OFFSIDE K.

Lhasa .....Penny..... M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Kaveri..... Fakeera.. .....B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Yeddo..... Gardner .....T. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia.....Palmer.....P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Benacre ..... Jones
Bahrein ..... Grant .....Arab Steamer
Curthusien .....Davis.....T. M. & Co.
Cairuross.....Hyslop.....W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Agra.....Buck.....K. N. & Co.
Cyprisa.....Radcliff Mathias .....T. M. & Co.
Clan Macfarlane ....Swaneton..... J. Y. & Co.
Elmoor .....Williamsen
Ferrera.....Feathers.....haw Wallace & Co.
Islami .....Hughes.....T. M. & Co.
India.....Talbot .....P. & O. S. N. Co.
Knight Templar..Kendal.....K. N. & Co.
Lowther Range .....Grundry .....T. M. & Co.
Marmaries ..... Comdr. Muhlis..... Turkish Gunboat
Mulven Range....Foxworthy..... T. M. & Co.
Norfolk.....Buchley.
Ninian.....Williams.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Taiyabi.....Kass .....A. M. Jeewanji
Nurani.....Atkin ..... T. M. & Co.
Obra..... Fenwick ..... M. M. & Co.
Portloe.. ..... Roberts....W. & A. G. & Co.
Remera.....Burns.....T. M. & Co.
Risalder.....Jones.....T. M. & Co.
Rysbergen ..... Brorjer ..... T. M. & Co.
Rotenfels.....Goose.....W. & A. G. & Co.
[illegible]tius.... Goodridge .....A. Y. & Co.
[illegible]rels..Kettwich.....W. & A. G. & Co.
.....Longstaff....W. & A. G. & Co
.....Crebfir.....T. M. & Co.
.....Hill.....M. M. & Co.
.....Pratt .....M. M. & Co.
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[illegible]n.....M. M. & Co.
[illegible]kmann.. W. & A. G. & Co

H. M. S. R. I. M. VESSELS.

.....Lieut. J.C. Ward..R.I. M. Troop Ship
.....H. J. Headlamt..... Survey St.
.....Commdr. G. H. S. La Touche ....Troopship.
.....Capt. C. S. Hickman ....Survey St.
.....Capt. A. P. Robinson ....Troopship
.....Capt. Finnis Station.

[illegible]RD BOUND.

[illegible]ia" to London on

[illegible] Lane, Mr. P. C. H.
McIntyre, Mr.
Maddocks, Mr.
Nandodkar, Mr. K. B.
Neilson, Mr. E. F.
Naservanji, Mr. Naoroji.
Sill, Mr. A. E.
Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Lord Alastair.
Scott, Mr. Bernard.
Tembe, Mr. C. M.
Turner, Mr. John.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 13th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0'94". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen: Cawnpore has had 0'23" and Mainpuri 0'13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at nearly all stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0'45" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana: night temperature is also below normal at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat records 1'35" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has risen but is still generally in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general: Jubbulpore has had 0'50", Saugor 0'22", Khandwa 0'57", Akola 1'12" Amraoti 0.65" and Chanoda 0'13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect except in Berar.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0'12" of rain and Karwar 0'20". Skies are moderately to heavely clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan: Malegaon has had 0'17", Ahmednagar 0'20", Poona 0'24" and Belgaum 1'30". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—The depression in the neighbourhood has moved eastwards and appears to have become merged in the seasonal trough of low pressure over the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme south-eastern districts and in Malabar, fairly general in the Bombay Deccan, and local in the United Provinces, the east Punjab east Rajputana and the Konkan. In Gujarat Surat is the only station reporting rain-fall while in Kathiawar and west Central India precipitation has been insignificant. There has thus been a considerable decrease in the rainfall on the west Coast of the peninsula and in the region to the west of a line joining Surat and Agra; in the former area not even one station reports rainfall equal to half an inch.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and the Central Provinces local rain in the United Provinces, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, and isolated showers in Rajputana, west Central India, south Gujarat and south Kathiawar.

Erratum.—In the summary for yesterday under "General Remarks," paragraph 2, line 2, for "south Bombay Deccan" read "north Bombay Deccan."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, the 12th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th) ..	85·8	79·5	58	..	..	..
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th) ..	100·3	89·1	83	..	..	−0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	97·3	70·5	55	..	0·57	+0·47
Rawalpindi ..	87·9	66·6	69	0·01	3·53	+3·09
Lahore ..	89·9	71·7	73	..	1·05	+0·81
Sirsa ..	91·3	76·0	66	..	0·10	−0·27
Ambala ..	96·5	83·9	70	0·94	4·08	+3·65
Delhi ..	91·5	77·3	84	..	2·97	+2·46
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	91·0	80·5	74	..	0·49	+0·15
Mainpuri ..	90·5	76·6	87	0·13	0·15	+0·01
Jhansi ..	92·6	78·0	64	0·03	0·09	−0·37
Cawnpore ..	93·7	77·4	91	0·23	0·32	−0·31
Allahabad ..	96·6	79·5	79	0·09	2·5·	+2·02
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	112·1	81·8	58	..	0·00	−0·02
Karachi ..	93·5	84·0	86	..	0·00	−0·12
Ajmer ..	95·6	80·2	85	0·45	2·66	+1·35
Jaipur ..	96·2	79·6	71	..	2·58	+2·24
Kotah ..	93·1	80·6	65	..	0·38	−0·15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	94·5	80·5	77	..	2·47	+2·13
Dwarka ..	86·8	82·2	83	..	1·93	+1·46
Veraval ..	93·6	81·8	87	..	6·34	+4·95
Rajkot ..	87·1	74·8	83	..	4·69	+4·23
Bhavnagar Para. ..	86·0	79·3	95	0·06	4·75	+4·03
Surat ..	84·9	75·6	87	1·35	10·22	+9·32
Ahmedabad ..	93·6	80·7	84	..	2·51	+2·02
Deesa ..	102·8	74·4	70	..	0·66	+0·53
Neemuch ..	97·9	76·0	87	0·09	1·15	+0·68
Indore ..	92·1	73·1	84	0·03	0·36	−1·43
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	84·3	79·3	92	0·50	4·10	+3·42
Saugor ..	83·8	75·1	89	0·22	3·74	+3·31
Hoshangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa ..	91·7	74·1	89	0·57	3·85	+2·34
Akola ..	97·2	74·5	85	1·12	1·56	−0·11
Amraoti ..	94·8	73·3	94	0·65	3·33	+1·13
Nagpur ..	94·6	74·8	89	..	0·57	−1·74
Chanda ..	93·0	74·0	92	0·13	2·61	+0·86
Raipur ..	89·7	76·6	73	..	1·73	+0·04
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86·1	81·4	83	0·01	6·78	+1·72
Ratnagiri ..	86·3	79·4	86	0·08	14·37	+2·52
Mormugao ..	85·0	77·7	91	0·12	16·25	+4·19
Karwar ..	84·7	72·5	87	0·20	27·16	+0·26
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	84·4	74·1	80	0·17	2·36	+0·22
Ahmednagar ..	87·1	71·5	76	0·20	5·72	+2·77
Poona ..	82·0	73·3	77	0·24	6·61	+4·68
Sholapur ..	91·3	77·1	66	..	1·12	−1·40
Bijapur ..	86·2	72·3	78	0·05	1·96	+0·13
Belgaum ..	74·8	67·6	95	1·30	6·60	+3·27
Aurangabad ..	86·9	74·2	82	0·01	2·05	−0·02
Nizamabad (Indur).	95·4	77·2	82	0·02	1·35	+0·18
Hyderabad ..	93·3	76·7	69	..	2·31	+0·36
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	87·3	77·3	83	0·40	20·19	+3·60
Calicut ..	85·3	76·1	89	0·49	9·13	+3·91
Cochin ..	86·2	73·7	79	0·42	15·76	+3·41
Colombo ..	88·0	74·5	93	0·29	4·90	+0·38
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	99·3	79·7	76	0·63	6·88	−1·24
Bellary ..	93·0	76·8	56	..	0·84	−0·25
Cuddapah ..	100·5	83·5	47	..	0·17	−1·18
Madras ..	104·0	85·5	52	0·01	0·05	−0·81
Bangalore ..	84·3	66·3	76	..	2·29	+0·49
Coimbatore ..	89·4	72·3	97	0·02	0·31	−0·35
Trichinopoly ..	98·1	81·8	51	..	0·32	−0·42
Negapatam ..	101·2	81·7	76	..	0·59	+0·09

WEATHER WORKING DAYS.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 12th June 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

Mr. W. M. Graham-Harrison has been appointed solicitor to the Board of Customs and Excise in succession to Sir N. J. Highmore, retired.

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 12th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·503
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	„	80·2
Dew Point	„	78·9
Relative humidity of Air ..	„	0·841
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		9·4
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	86·1
Minimum do. do.	„	78·5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		WSW, W, WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	348
Fall of Rain	inches	0·27
Total fall during month..	„	6·77
Total fall during year	„	6·77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	„	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 13th June 1913, was 29·824 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	June.				
Satur.	14	m 7	50	28	10
		7	31 a	26	1
Sun.	15	m 8	56	26	11
		8	31 a	25	11
Mon.	16	m 9	54	27	8
		9	27 a	25	10
Tues.	17	m 10	45	28	4
		10	18	25	10
Wed.	18	m 11	30	28	8
		11	5	25	9
Thurs.	19	m 0	11 a	28	10
		11	49 a	25	8

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. f.	in.
	June.				
Satur.	14	m 1	12	17	1
		1	35 a	20	3
Sun.	15	m 2	2	16	4
		2	45 a	20	4
Mon.	16	m 3	46 a	20	3
Tues.	17	m 3	36	15	5
		4	40	20	0
Wed.	18	m 4	20	15	3
		5	28	19	9
Thurs.	19	m 5	2	15	4
		6	12 a	19	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
14. (Satur.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
15. (Sun.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
16. (Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
17. (Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
18. (Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
19. (Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—First quarter, June 11th. 10h. 7. 3 m. P. M: Full Moon, 18th. 11h 23·7 m. P. M. Last quarter. 26th. 11h. 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th. 10h. 36·2 m. A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 14.

379. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 18th instant at 7. P. M.

Subject.—The distribution of a tactical Advanced Guard. All ranks are invited to attend.

380. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to "C" Company on Sunday the 15th and Monday the 16th instant, for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 A. M.

381. *Signalling Class.*—A Signalling Class will commence on Monday the 16th instant, parading at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7. A. M. Dress—Mufti.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 12.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £65⅝; Copper Brasiers £79⅛; Yellow Metal 6 15/16

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13. value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-1½ sellers: July August. small biz at about previous rates. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India:—neglected. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-4½ sellers: August 9-7½ sellers; October. December; very quiet limited biz. F. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-8½ sellers; July, August; little doing. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta 11¼; June; value. Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-2¼; June; value. Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta 12¼; June; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-2¼; June, value; inactive.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. 37¾: June. July, London: done. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37¼; June, July; London; value firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9½; June, July: sellers, steady.

South American Wheat.—Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. 35⅜ value; June, July; dull. Barletta Kusso—62½ lbs. 36; sellers; June; quiet.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore. 416 lbs. 85⅞ ex-ship 51; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers denal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416 lbs., ex-ship 51½: June, July; Antwrp; done and buyers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 47; June July; Hamburg; sellers. canal; firm. Linseed Bombay 416 lbs. ex-ship 45½; June, July. Antwerp sellers firm. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42½; July, August; Amsterdam; done. Bombay Cottonseed 6-11-3; June, July; Hull; sellers quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	73 5.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fes.	..	25'23½
Reutes 3 per cent.	..	85
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20'43½
Bar Silver Spot	..	27 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	27⅜
Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.		
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	63 13 16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank Buying rate)	.. .. ..	1/3 15/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.		
3½ per cent. India stock (Sterling Loan).		87¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	4 3 8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	4⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. ..	77.9
Interest day to day loans		3⅜
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3⅜

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 13.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained steady to-day. In the morning the rate declined to Rs. 95-14-6 but the closing rate stood at Rs. 95-15-6 (sellers). The rate for the subsequent delivery stood anna one lower.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were placed at Rs. 103-4-0.

SHARES.

To-day being the settlement day the Share Market was closed; however, a few transactions for cash were reported.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 232-8-0 and Preference at Rs. 270 in a lot.

Central Provinces Ry. Shares were placed at Rs. 96-8-0.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

LONDON, June 12.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion £37,800,000 Increase 200,000
Public Deposits £13,500,000 Increase 100,000
Other do. £40,100,000 Increase 1,400,000
Govt. Securities £12,800,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities £31,000,000 Increase 1,000,000
Notes & Gold £27,900,000 Increase 500,000
The Bank Reserve is 52 % of the Liabilities.

Arrivals.—Clintonia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 12.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 12,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 1,000 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian. 50 „
Total Day's Imports 4,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier good biz. done.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Buyers only taking current requirements.

Mid. Americans	..	6·70d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	9·83 d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	{July	11·97
	{Oct.	11·29
New York Official noon call.	{July	12 09
	{Oct.	11·41
New Orleans 10 a. m.	{July	12·22
	{Oct.	11·35

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·47	6·46
J. A.	6·45	6·44
A. S.	6·35	6·34
S. O.	6·22	6·21
O. N.	6·15	6·14
N. D.	6·11	6·10
D. J.	6·10	6·09
J. F.	6·10	6·09
F. M.	6·11	6·10
M. A.	6·12	6·11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales..	8.0 0
Total imports	3,00

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·46	6·57
J. A.	6·44	6·48
A. S.	6·34	6·38
S. O.	6·21	6·25
O. N.	6·14	6·17
N. D.	6·10	6·14
D. J.	6·09	6·13
J. F.	6·09	6·13
F. M.	6·10	6·14

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	6 0 0
Day's Exports to Continent ..	17.000

Futures at New York, July, 12.05. Previous closing price 11·93.

Futures at New York, October, mutilated. Previous closing price 11·25

Mutilated advanced on unfavorable weather reports

Spot Cotto at New York mutilated. Previous price 12'25

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12·3/8. Previous price 12·3/8

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans July 12'28 Previous price 12'17

Futures at New Orleans October 11'44 Previous price 11'29

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9⅞.
Demand Bills 4'86⅝
Silver Commercial Bars 59⅛

COTTON STATISTICS

	1912-13 Bales.	1911-12 Bales.	Difference. Bales.
Receipts for the week	40,511	33,304	+7,207
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 12th June	25,55,593	23,59,454	+1,96,544
Shipments for the week:—			
Europe	15,628	6,906	+8,722
China, Japan & Coast Ports	5,750	44	+5,706
Total	21,378	6,950	+14,428
Total shipment from 1st Sept. to 12th June:			
Europe	379,936	311,523	+68,413
China	32,251	31,845	−446
Japan	819,567	798,187	+21,376
Coast Ports	23,680	24,298	−618
Total	1,255,439	1,165,813	+89,617
Afloat in Harbour:— Europe	8,195	4,065	+4,130
China, Japan and Coast Ports	30,729	5 006	+25,723

Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P.Ry. from 1st September to 31st May, 1913. 16,354 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B & C. I. Ry. from 1st September, to 7th June, 1913. 9,122 bales.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefited by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 13.

The local cotton market was quiet but steady with good inquiry for Oomras and Bengals by shippers for Continent of Europe. Local mills are very indifferent buyers, but we are rapidly approaching the time when they will have to take more freely on the spot market than has been the case latterly. The American markets are very sensitive to any poor weather news, and at present it is the only factor upon which the principal speculators base arguments and operations. Every little decline at times puts the market in a stronger position, knowing as we do that an American crop of 15 million bales is now a normal necessity.

Liverpool opener comes four points higher what it was due to open.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	255	230	..	Do.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	Do.
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	Do
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms) ..	240	232	..	Do.
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	241	233	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	239	231	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish ..	248	236	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	279	269	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	277	267	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	271	261	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	267	257	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple. ..	255	245	..	Do.
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	257	247	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	279	269	259	Do.
M. G. Broach ..	295	287	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Mathia ..	250	238	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	275	Do.
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	269	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	275	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	281	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	81	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	269	Do.
M. G. do. ..	..	..	275	Do.
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS & YARN MARKET.

THE "UMPIRE" QUESTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 13.

During the past week healthy inquiry has been absent, the dull state of the market has only been relieved by some retail inquiry, as also an ordinary but uninterrupted demand for a couple of styles, particularly white Mulls. This week the market is equally quiet, but it is quite hopeful of experiencing a good future. The favourable forecasts of the monsoon have begun to be realized, as the week has experienced.

Home reports, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays are uninteresting. During the fortnight none of the great markets are said to have shown startling movements, and transactions have been exceptionally light. As far as the future of cotton is concerned it is reported that much depends on the three factors "A more settled state in China, a good monsoon in India, and peace in the Balkans". If these are realized it is expected that Lancashire will experience the same heavy demand it has had these last two years, and apart from the question of the "Size of the Crop" lower prices may not be experienced.

The Bombay Market may be said to be chiefly agitated over the "Umpire" question. It is surprising that more than one deputation and meeting after meeting have not been able to settle a question, not so momentous as to require all the wasted time and energy. It is indeed time that the Chamber and the Association came to some settlement. Free Trade is the best principle and though there is justice in the Association's claim, I cannot support the "Boycott" system. I hear that the Association made certain proposals, with a view perhaps to see this much prolonged matter settled. It is supposed that these have been accepted by the Chamber.

GREYS.

Demand is slack and it is not probable the present price will be maintained. It is reported that unsold stock are accumulately with a couple of well-known European houses. One need not expect however any big fall in the selling rates on our side, considering the prices and deliveries required by Manchester. I hear however, parcels of late goods have been cancelled this week by the dealers.

WHITES.

In Nansooks upcountry demands is poor and the

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	.. ..	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	.. ..	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	.. ..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.. ..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	.. ..	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

	Rs.
1st January 1912	8,48,000
30th April	24,77,000
31st July	52,15,000
31st December	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.

Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

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The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd.

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Every kind of Banking Business transacted.
Stocks and shares sold and bought.

C. I. Parekh & Co.
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THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA), LTD.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
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Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150° ...	5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125° ...	4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125° .	4 7 0
Ship Brand 125°	4 5 0
Bull Brand 125°	4 0 6
Swan Brand 125°	3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.

" B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits.
	Rs.
1	21 10
4	24-9
35	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUNDEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
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Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings. ect.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
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BOMBAY.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

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APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street.
FORT, BOMBAY

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GOULD.—May 30th, the wife of A. V. Gould, Nellunkullia, Chilaw, of a daughter.

HARPER.—At Darjeeling May 31st, the wife of F. C. Harper, of a son.

TODMAN.—June 11th, at London, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Todman, a son.

WRIGHT.—At Amritsar, May 29th, the wife of R. G. Wright, Principal, Khalsa College, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BOODRIE.—At Rawalpindi, June 3rd, Catherine Eliza Boodrie.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Tymeric, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mails, consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per steamer Penang Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

MONDAY, June 16.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umlozi via Tutocorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 4-10.

Treacher and Company, Annual General Meeting, 5.

THURSDAY, June 19.

Zarthoshtno Diso, Bank Holiday.

Royal Opera House, Dancing Festival, two performances, 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
June 14, 1913.

A YEAR'S INDIAN RECORD.

The Empire Day Supplement of the "Times" is a journalistic event of the year. It does not always happen that India receives adequate treatment therein, for the supplement, if we may judge from the advertisement pages, is designed principally to promote the commercial interests of the self-governing Dominions. In its issue of May 24th, however, about a page and a half is given up to the affairs of India and the Middle East; five columns being devoted to a clear and fair article summarizing the Indian events and movements of the last twelve months. Our readers do not need to be reminded that during the last two or three years the "Times," in common with the "Pall Mall Gazette," has taken a more than usually hard and prejudiced line with regard to Indian affairs in general. It is satisfactory to be able to say that in the article with which we are here concerned there is little or no trace of this particular influence; indeed, the tone is not only moderate but markedly progressive.

The writer opens, as he was bound to do, with a paragraph relating to the position of the Viceroy since the outrage at Delhi of December last. He notes the remarkable absence of unrest in Hindu India, even in Bengal, despite the revival of anarchist crime during the last few months. But he finds "a coincident factor, of a less sinister but still disturbing kind," in the growing unrest among certain sections of the Mahomedan population. This has been shown first of all in the agitation regarding the Balkan war, which is condemned as altogether fictitious and mischievous, and in the recent change of policy on the part of the Moslem League. The Indian National Congress, we are told, is declining in influence owing to the greater power of the reformed Legislative Councils; but the Mahomedans have, "oddly enough, selected the moment of eclipse to formulate new and unexpected expressions of unity with the Congress and its aims." The All-India Moslem League has passed resolutions in favour of "a system of self-government suitable to India," and Moslem speakers have declared that the Congress and the League now occupy a common platform. "The educated Mahomedan community," it is added, "is a little out of hand just now, and has temporarily lost loyalty to its leaders and to its own earlier ideals." As regards the Delhi policy, the "Times" writer takes occasion to compliment Lord Hardinge in a somewhat ambiguous strain. "It required courage," he says, "of a very rare order to shoulder the delegated responsibility of the change of capital in the face of a considerable outcry, and to keep resolutely at work upon the scheme when the first enthusiasm of others had waned." It is plainly indicated that the battle of the sites has gone against those who have been fighting the cause of an Indian Delhi; for the main issue "may be regarded as having been settled by the appointment in February of Mr. Edwin Lutyens and Mr. Herbert Baker, as principal architectural advisers for the new capital."

Lord Hardinge is praised chiefly in connection with his educational policy, and the foreshadowing of large extensions of primary and higher education in the recent resolutions are treated with somewhat more seriousness than they deserve. Admiration is expressed of the Legislative Council. "The reformed Councils are vigorous enough," says the writer, "but the unofficial members are rarely actively hostile to the Government." One is tempted to ask, why "but"?, for even the hostile critics of the new Councils have not hitherto complained that the Indian members are given to obstruction. Most stress is laid in the article upon the progress visible in the Provincial Councils. These, it is said, furnish a better, because more diffused, test of the new spirit at work in India than is furnished by the Imperial Council. "The general testimony is that they are working uncommonly well, and are proving valuable factors in the formation of an informed and vigorous interest in public affairs." On the whole the conclusion is, they must be held to have had most satisfactory results, and for some time to come the claims for a larger share of self-government in India will tend to be advanced upon a provincial rather than an Imperial basis." It may not be possible, the "Times" writer says, for this claim at present to command acceptance, but it is at least "evidence of prudence and restraint among Indian political leaders," and, further, "the method of provincial government is steadily growing in importance and is specially adapted to the varying local needs of the complex Indian Empire." When he comes to discuss the two Royal Commissions now sitting, the "Times" writer, as he could hardly fail to do, repeats the familiar criticisms of the Public Services Commission, and makes the customary attack upon simultaneous examinations. He proceeds, however, to underline very effectively some of the more important complaints that have been made with regard to the working of the Indian Civil Service. Thus :—

"A blind competitive method, in which examinations are the sole criterion of suitability, is not adequately meeting the peculiar needs of India. Another defect of the Indian Civil Service, which it shares in common with most public services, is that no provision is made for the early retirement of the failures. Men who might succeed admirably in careers at Home sometimes come to utter grief in India, and yet even the hopeless incapables are retained when it would be cheaper to let them go on a proportionate pension after a reasonable trial."

He attacks in unqualified terms the popular conception of the Indian civilian as a versatile person who should be as adaptable as the naval "handy-man." "This is not," he says, "quite appropriate for the more ordered and settled conditions through which India is passing." He agrees that the I.C.S. no longer exercises quite its old power of attraction upon the youth of the English public school, and he is satisfied that large changes must be made if the Indian Civil Service "is to maintain its old proud traditions of efficiency."

Not the least striking paragraphs in the article are those at the end. One deals with Army matters and indicates that no material reduction in the total military expenditure will be effected through the recommendations of the Nicholson Committee. Another is concerned with the conspiracy engineered last year of forcing the Indian Princes to make a huge contribution towards the Imperial Navy :

"The popular notions of the wealth of the Indian Princes are ridiculously exaggerated. The revenue of their States is sometimes large, but out of it they have to pay the cost of the whole of the public services in their territories, and only the balance goes into their own pockets. There is probably only one Prince in India to-day who could find money enough for a Dreadnought, and to do so he would doubtless have to ruin his investments. Most of the leading Princes already maintain Imperial Service troops at a considerable cost to their States. To give Dreadnoughts they would have to impose heavy additional taxation upon their subjects, and such special taxation would be wrong in principle unless it was shared by the larger population of British India."

This passage, we may hope, gives the final thrust to what was from the beginning a preposterous business, but we need not suppose that in the present panic-stricken condition with regard to Imperial defence the question will not be raised again. It certainly will, but the "Times" writer is justified in saying that the matter is still somewhat academic :

"A far greater necessity of a political kind now confronts those thinking men who are trying to solve the problems of British Imperial unity. We have first to make the people willing citizens of the British Empire, to make them realise that their best interests will lie within the Empire rather than outside it."

The line taken in this part of the article is a welcome relief from that usually followed in discussions on India and Imperial defence, but the writer stops just at the point of greatest difficulty. It is useless to speak of the necessity of large changes in the Indian Civil Service, of making the people of India willing citizens of the Empire, of bringing them to understand that the Army of India is an instrument for their own protection and not designed simply to maintain British power, if at the same time we are not prepared to face the demands that are inseparable from the realisation of such principles. For many years now the question of careers for qualified Indians in the Army has been pressed upon the Government of India, and has been regularly shelved. In nothing, says the "Times," does India "more urgently need education than in the consciousness of her own helplessness in the midst of a world in arms." That may be; but what amount of co-operation can be expected from India so long as the doors of opportunity are kept bolted and barred?

CURZONISM AND AFTER.

Lord Curzon, in the role of prophet, is not perhaps as impressive a figure as he fancies. He imagines that his prophecy that there will be confusion, if not chaos, in the military administration in consequence of the adoption of the Kitchener scheme of Army administration, has been fulfilled. Nothing of the sort has happened. The controversy that has arisen out of the Nicholson Committee's supposed recommendations has not the remotest bearing upon Lord Curzon's "prophecy." It has relation almost entirely to military expenditure, and questions connected with the possible reduction of forces. That Lord Curzon should be so eager to seize the present opportunity to revive the old controversy, is fatuous in the extreme, nor can his other prophecy about the Government of India becoming "a gilded phantom," while the power of initiative would go elsewhere, be treated any more seriously. This prophecy is in the true Curzonian style. It is natural that Lord Curzon should lament the gradual crumbling away of the edifice of centralised administration which, in his opinion, represents the best type of government. That was the system he strove to perfect, and he very nearly succeeded. The absolute subordination of local governments to the Imperial Government, and the sacrifice of local sentiment at the altar of Imperial autocracy was the basic principle of the Curzonian system. Those who knew anything of Indian affairs and had a true conception of the conditions of Indian progress, and of the necessity of the administration adapting itself to the needs of the times, were convinced that there was no room for the Curzonian system. It broke down after Lord Curzon left, and it is inconceivable that it can be set up again. The Morley reforms, the investigations of the Decentralisation Commission, and the change of Capital—these jointly and severally contributed to the decline and fall of the Curzonian system.

A "GILDED PHANTOM."

If the ultimate supremacy of the Governor-General in Council, in a system in which local Governments will in due time exercise autonomous rights, can only be described as reducing the Imperial Government to the position of a "gilded phantom," by all means let it be so. The gradual devolution of authority in local affairs to the local governments does involve a shifting of the power of initiative, but it is a development that does not fill us with alarm. The position assigned to the Imperial Government by the Delhi despatch is a position that represents a normal healthy growth, compatible with the normal, healthy growth of public opinion in the land. The scheme of the Delhi despatch was that the Government of India should be withdrawn from local influences and opinion. In the old, bad days, the Government of India was always unduly subject to the local influence and opinion of Bengal and Calcutta. At Simla, it was of course cut off from public opinion of any sort; but those engaged in the "workshop of the Empire" knew that when they moved down to Calcutta, they would have to reckon with Calcutta influence and opinion. Lord Curzon pretends that he is not concerned with the interests of Calcutta or any sectional interest, but the fact remains that for generations the only public opinion with which the Government of India came into direct contact was the public opinion of Calcutta. When, therefore, Lord Curzon laments the change of Capital on the ground that the Government of India is cutting itself off from the public opinion of the country, his contention really means that by its so cutting itself off from the sectional opinion and interest of Calcutta, a great injury has been inflicted on the cause of good government. Lord Curzon is of course at liberty to hold and to publish any opinion he likes, but the public is rather tired of his vehement denunciation of his successors in the Government. It is true he has good reason to be dissatisfied, for within less than eight years, the system of administration he left has been largely modified, in principle and detail, and his chief political measure reversed. He cannot be expected to think kindly of those who have gone counter to every principle he held dear, but seeing the almost complete unanimity with which the reversal of his policy has been accepted in India, he would do better to maintain a dignified reticence.

AN EXAMPLE FOR INDIA.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that Mr. Harcourt has addressed a circular despatched to the Governors of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates informing them that his attention and that of his predecessors in office has from time to time been called to cases in which gentlemen who have been Colonial Governors or have held other high appointments in the Colonial Service have, immediately upon their retirement, been offered and accepted directorships of companies operating in territories in which they recently held office. The acceptance of such directorships has afforded occasion for adverse criticism, and Mr. Harcourt, after much consideration, has arrived at the conclusion that the practice is open to serious objection as tending to impair that reputation for a disinterested sense of public duty which the Colonial Service rightly enjoys. The Colonial Secretary has therefore decided that no officer who has retired from the Colonial Service shall accept the directorship of any company operating in the Colony or Protectorate in which he has served, without first obtaining the written consent of the Governor for the time being of the possession in question, such consent being given only in very rare cases and after reference to the Secretary of State. In order to give this rule formal sanction Colonial Governors have been directed to enact a provision in the pension laws of their Governments for enforcing the new rule, by taking power to suspend the pension of an officer who disregards the rule or the Secretary of State's instructions. The rule is a most salutary one and action in the matter has been too long delayed. Everyone remembers the gigantic scandal of the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries transaction, and similar cases are constantly cropping up. Only this week "Truth" draws attention to a case in which a former Colonial Governor, who was chairman of a certain company, actually utilised his former connection with the Colonial Office, to obtain a valuable concession for his company on a paltry payment. Such cases show that the Colonial Office itself has not always been above reproach, but Mr. Harcourt's new rule should be an effective prohibition against this sort of thing. It only remains for the Secretary of State for India to follow Mr. Harcourt's example, and a beginning might be made with the prohibition of members of the Railway Board from accepting directorships, on retirement, on the Home Boards of Indian Railway Companies.

DAY BY DAY.

Sir Edward Henry, the head of the London Police, who can hardly claim to have said anything particularly striking or original at the Indian Civil Service Dinner in London, was himself a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, having entered that service in 1873. He was Inspector-General of Police in Bengal in 1891, and during his tenure of office introduced many improvements in the police administration of that province. As Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police he has been a great success.

"Residents in Simla," says the "Pioneer," "do not seem to have realised that consequent upon the abolition of the tonga service the English mails have to be closed on Thursday afternoons some two hours earlier than was the case last year. The train-service is working very satisfactorily and the mails are despatched by the 6 p.m. train for Bombay." The age of progress!

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a speech to his constituents at Leicester a few days ago, replied to those of his critics who had found fault with his membership of the Indian Public Services Commission. In sharing the work of the Royal Commission, he said, he was attending to his Parliamentary duties just as effectively as though he were all the time at Westminster. Mr. MacDonald had not thought anyone would have been mean enough to make such a charge, but he forgot there were politicians who regarded the Empire as a sort of skittle alley attached to a Unionist club. He would always regard the censure of those people as a proof that he was doing good work.

A small, but none the less welcome, postal improvement was notified in the recent speech of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office Estimates. Sir Henniker Heaton thinks it may have escaped the notice of many who will be affected by it, and therefore he has called special attention to it in the Press. Mr. Samuel announced that henceforward newspapers published in India, or in any of the Colonies and Dominions, would be treated in the United Kingdom as though they were printed here. That is to say, if an Indian or Colonial newspaper is re-addressed in this country, it will go as an ordinary newspaper for a halfpenny, instead of being charged by weight. The change will need legislation, but a one-clause Bill will suffice to effect it.

It has been finally decided, says "Truth," that the President of the French Republic is to come to England by way of Cherbourg and Portsmouth, and not by Calais and Dover, as was first arranged. M. Poincaré will leave Cherbourg at daybreak on Tuesday, June 24, and he is to land at Portsmouth, whence he will proceed by special train to Victoria. The President is to cross the Channel on the new battleship Courpet, which is to be escorted by three other ships-of-war. It is expected that he will return to Paris by way of Dover and Calais.

His Honour Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, has been selected as one of the Government of India witnesses before the Royal Currency Commission. He will proceed home early in the autumn and will be absent for about a couple of months and acting arrangement will be made at Allahabad during his absence. The Hon. Mr. Baillie, C. S. Vice-President of the Council and Member of the Board of Revenue, is mentioned as likely to officiate and a definite selection will be made during Sir James's approaching visit to Simla.

While generally pro-Turkish sentiment among Indian Musalmans is not to be doubted, it would be idle to pretend that all Moslem India is at one on this point. The "Tawhid" of Lucknow, for instance, has small sympathy for any movement for pecuniary assistance to the Turks, who are incapable of sinking their petty personal animosities for the good of the house of Islam, which is grievously divided against itself, so far as the Ottomans are concerned, and can scarcely st... The paper bitterly complains ... feeling indifference of th... Turks towards the mi... ings of their own kin...

During the twenty... ing at six a.m. on ... tacks and three de... were recorded in t... out of a total morta... causes. The total ... corresponding period ... 219 and that for t... /60. The four attacks ... reported from the ... places:—Chukla, Ku... wadi and Worli. The ... of smallpox, but ... were reported. ... caught yesterday, ... to be infected o... having come from ...

A reception in ... Rabindranath Tag... by the Indian stud... Kingdom this afte... terion Restaurant. ...

SPANISH MOROCCO.

COLUMN ATTACKED BY MOORS.

GUNBOAT STRANDED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
MADRID, June 12.

A column which was sent to occupy a position in the vicinity of Tetuan was fiercely attacked and returned after losing 20 killed and 50 wounded.

GIBRALTAR, June 12.

The Spanish gunboat General Concha, with a crew of 98, stranded yesterday, in a fog near Alhucemas, under a high cliff, from which the Moors kept up a continuous fire. The salvage steamer was unable to approach.

The gunboat Lauria to-day drove off the assailants and is now taking off the killed and wounded from the gunboat.

COMMANDER KILLED.

The Commander of the General Concha was among the killed. The gunboat itself will be blown up.

LATER.

The Captain of the gunboat General Concha was shot on the bridge.

The number of wounded is placed at thirteen, while three others are missing.

The Moors captured nine men.

TRIBESMEN MOST AGGRESSIVE.

LONDON, June 13.

Reports of fighting in the neighbourhood of Tetuan show that the tribesmen are most aggressive. A fight lasting six hours took place for the possession of the Bousceja Bridge, and though the Spanish troops were victorious they were so exhausted that they had to withdraw under the protection of the cavalry, leaving a battalion to hold that bridge.

WANDSWORTH BY-ELECTION.

NO CHANGE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 13.

The following is the result of the Wandsworth by-election:—

Sir M. Samuel, Unionist, 13,495;
Mr. Havelock Wilson, Independent Labour, 7,088.

No change.

NAVY AIRSHIP'S MISHAP.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 12.

A new French-made navy airship was making a maiden trip at Farnborough when she buckled as the result of great leakage of gas from the envelope. The pilot descended, just missing the collision with aeroplane sheds.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

MUTINOUS SOLDIERS SENT TO PRISON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
BOURGES, June 13.

A number of soldiers have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three months to a year for holding demonstrations against three years' service.

HOME RULE.

RIVAL CAMPAIGNERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 13.

Sir Edward Carson and Irish Unionist members of Parliament have started their anti-Home Rule campaign in Glasgow. Their visit to the chief centres will be followed later by Mr. [illegible]mond and other Home Rule sup-

[illegible]GERMAN LOANS.

[illegible]TER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.

[illegible]an Imperial loan and the [illegible]n have met with but a [illegible]ception. Only half has [illegible]ed.

LATER.

[illegible]lly stated that the Ger-[illegible]l loan has been nearly [illegible]ed, but that the syndi-[illegible]e Prussian loan has been [illegible] a large percentage of

[illegible]CE OF WALES.

[illegible]'s TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.

[illegible] Wales is spending week [illegible]Oxford University Offi-[illegible] Corps as private.

BALKAN SITUATION.

TSAR'S MESSAGE.

SALUTARY EFFECT IN THE STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.

The Tsar's telegram has had a salutary effect on the Balkan States, and has brought about an improvement in the situation. The telegram has been favourably received in Sofia where the opinion is expressed that a pacific solution of the difficulties will soon be attained.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

MUTUAL REDUCTION OF TROOPS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
BELGRADE, June 12.

Servia has sent a Note to Bulgaria proposing that they mutually reduce their forces on the frontier to one-fourth.

CHOLERA AT SERRES.

SALONIKA, June 13.

Owing to an outbreak of cholera among Bulgarian troops at Serres, the Greek authorities have instituted strict quarantine.

MARCONI COMMITTEE.

OPPOSITION VOTE OF CENSURE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 13.

It is understood that a motion from the front Opposition bench, which will be in the form of a vote of censure, will open the debate on the 18th inst. on the report of the Marconi Committee.

FENNER'S BANKRUPTCY.

LIABILITIES ABOUT £150,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.

In connection with the bankruptcy proceeding in the affairs of the stock-broker Fenner, on whose estate Lord Murray is said to be creditor for £30,000, the Official Receiver has stated that the liabilities of Fenner amount to between hundred thousand and hundred and fifty thousand sterling.

GREAT FIRE IN ITALIAN TOWN.

BROKEN OUT IN COTTON WAREHOUSES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 13.

A message to Lloyd's from Genoa says that a great fire has broken out in the warehouses at Sampierdarena and that four thousand bales of cotton are on fire.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

EIGHTY CLUB DEBATE ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.

The proposed debate between Colonel Seely and Earl Roberts on the question of national service has been abandoned.

PERSIAN UNREST.

FORCE DESPATCHED AGAINST SALAR-ED-DOWLEH.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.

A message from Teheran states that a force of the Persian Cossacks, accompanied by a Russian Doctor, has proceeded to Zinjan to oppose Salar-ed-Dowleh.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

ONE WOMAN AND NINE FROM ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 13.

The list of Wranglers at Cambridge includes one woman and nine scholarship students from elementary schools.

NEW ARMSTRONG STEELWORKS.

SITE IN CANADA PURCHASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MONTREAL, June 13.

Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Co. have purchased 250 acres for a site for large steel-work.

I. C. S. DINNER.

SIR EDWARD HENRY ON THE POLICE.

THE DISTRICT OFFICER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 13.

Presiding at the Indian Civil Service dinner Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of Police, London, alluding to the attack at Delhi on the Viceroy, said the Police were too often condemned for what they could not prevent. It was easy to protect the Viceroy in functions in buildings, but it was difficult to do so when he took part in processions which passed slowly along a pre-determined route.

Sir Edward condemned the placing of village watchmen under village *Punchayets*, which system, he said, had the effect of their not giving news to the police.

Sir Edward praised the District Officer as the backbone of the Administration.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The twelfth annual report of the Pasteur Institute, which has been issued to-day, is a very interesting publication. In the report the Directors, Captains Acton and Knowles, both I.M.S., point out that India will have in a few years time four or five Institutes capable of treating 8,000 to 10,000 persons and costing a considerable sum of money in upkeep and personnel without affecting by one iota the source of the disease, e.g., the prevalence of canine rabies. The anti-rabies treatment should be regarded as a purely palliative measure, whilst it is to legislation that we must look for eradicating the disease in the canine race. They also urge that whatever legislative measures are enforced to control rabies these must be directed against the dog which is the animal responsible for over 80 per cent. of the damage. The jackal, we believe, is not responsible for the spread of the disease amongst dogs, but is secondarily infected by them.

At the Punjab Provincial Laboratory a snake collection to illustrate the sub-families and genera of the Indian poisonous and non-poisonous snakes for instructional purposes has been commenced. As the collection is still incomplete any specimens in good condition will be gladly accepted. A series of experiments is also being carried out on the preparation and concentration of anti-venenes for snakebites, one of the first essentials of which is to determine the correct maximum and minimum dose that a poisonous snake can inject. Experiments are being made with cobra venom to elucidate this point and live cobras are required for the purpose.

The twelfth annual report of the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute has been issued to-day. Each succeeding year shows a steady increase in the number of individuals who undergo treatment at the Institute and this is in spite of the existence of another antirabic institute in Southern India. In 1900, the number of patients was 321, of whom 146 were Europeans; in 1909 and 1910 the numbers had risen to 1914 and 490 respectively. In 1912, there were 3,548 patients of whom 400 were Europeans and in addition 360 persons were advised that treatment in their cases was unnecessary. The large increase in the number of Indian patients during the past three years is very remarkable. In the year under review, the number of military patients rose from 164 to 318. Patients were admitted not only from Northern India and Burma but from Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India and Tibet. The grant-in-aid given by the Army Department on account of military patients was reduced from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 9,000 as it was found necessary to increase the allotment to the Coonoor Institute. Contributions from the Local Governments and local bodies amounted to Rs. 18,632 as compared with Rs. 27,275 in the year 1911 and Rs. 21,764 in 1910. The year 1911 was peculiar as several years' arrears of contribution were included in the accounts, but it must be admitted that there is a regrettable tendency for contributions to be withdrawn or reduced. On the other hand the total income from all sources was Rs. 75,876 as compared with Rs. 69,940 in 1911 and the total expenditure was Rs. 51,765 as compared with Rs. 46,460. A sum of Rs. 30,129-10-11 was carried forward to 1913.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 12.

The death is announced of the octogenarian Baron Stafford; also of Lord Leven, the latter after undergoing trepanning as a result of a hunting accident.

The death is announced of Sir Reginald Cust.

PALITANA DISASTER.

HALF THE CITY DESTROYED.

COLLAPSE OF NUMEROUS HOUSES.

500 LIVES LOST.

From further information received in Bombay yesterday regarding the floods in Palitana, it appears that the incessant and heavy downpour of rain on Wednesday caused the river to overflow and the waters rushed into the station yard and destroyed the whole yard and station buildings.

The floods then increased and a very large number of houses including the Widows' Home and the Jain boarding school collapsed. The loss of life at present is roughly estimated at 500. It is stated that out of 42 boys residing in the boarding school, 20 saved their lives by climbing up the trees.

Information received at a later hour stated that more than half of the city has been destroyed by the floods.

Owing to telegraphic interruptions at Palitana, it is difficult to get information in detail at present.

Amongst those dead is the family of the sister of Mr. Chhotubhai Anupram, partner in the firm of Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, solicitors. It is stated that Mr. Chhotubhai's sister, her husband and four other members of her family have perished. The deceased lady is the daughter of Mr. Anupram Kirparam Vakil, who until very recently was taking a prominent part in the public life of Surat. Mr. Anupram is well-known in Bombay since the recent prosecutions brought against him by a Surat Begum, in all of which he was acquitted.

Several of the Palitana subjects at present residing in Bombay left by last night's mail for their city. A fund to relieve the distress of the sufferers has been set on foot in this city at the instance of Sir Vasanji Tricumji, a prominent Jain cotton merchant of this city, to whose munificent charities Palitana owes a great deal. In fact the boarding school which is washed away owed its existence to Sir Vasanji Tricumji.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

N. S. W. PREMIER RESIGNS.

LABOUR LEADERSHIP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
SYDNEY, June 12.

Mr. McGowen, the Premier of New South Wales, has resigned the leadership of the Labour party in favour of Mr. Holman, Attorney-General. Mr. McGowen will also resign the premiership at the end of the month.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FAVOURABLE TENDENCIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 12.

There was a favourable swing round on the Stock Exchange this afternoon as a result of the improved situation in the Balkans. No big failure is now expected, though some small failures are probable. Liquidation will continue for some time but the public is buying at bargain prices.

SERVANTS OF INDIA.

WORK BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
POONA CITY, June 12.

Yesterday being the eighth anniversary day of the Servants of India Society, the members submitted their progress reports to the Society.

The Hon. Mr. Sastriar, head of the Madras Branch, mentioned education, co operation, etc., as some of the Society's activities in the Madras Presidency.

Mr. Devadhar, representing the Bombay Branch, gave prominence to the famine relief work undertaken by the Bombay Branch, where also the work of social service claimed a considerable portion of the Society's resources. Mr. Devadhar remarks that the social service work is one of the most important activities of the society. Mr. Dravid has submitted the report of the Society's work in the Berars. Mr. Kunsru, head of the Upper India Branch, started only a month and a half ago.

NEW TURKISH PREMIER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.

Prince Said Halim has been definitely appointed Grand Vizier.

POLITICS AT HOME.

ALTRINCHAM ELECTION

"BEATEN BY MARCONI."

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 30.

"Dissolve, dissolve!" cried the orange posters of the "Pall Mall Gazette" yesterday afternoon all over the town after the result of the Altrincham election had become known. It is just the kind of ingenuous invitation that we all expect from Mr. Garvin on the morrow of such an event. There is about it a happy confidence that a Liberal Government would naturally choose the moment of its greatest unpopularity in the country for an appeal to the constituencies. The papers are good reading to-day, from the "Times" with its complacent moralising on the overwhelming victory, to the astonishing headline in the "Daily News" which announces "Altrincham as before." A Tory majority multiplied tenfold is hardly "as before", even if we admit that by-elections are not intrinsically important. The Liberal candidate attributes his defeat solely to the Insurance Act, which also was understood to account for the loss of Newmarket earlier in the month; and as an immediate result we have had a Government promise of an amending bill. Other questions than national insurance, however, have certainly counted in the fight—including Ulster, on which the Tory victor let himself go freely. But there is something else. "It may be in part the Insurance Act", said a Liberal editor to me yesterday; "but the real thing is that we are beaten by Marconi. We have nothing to say; the Marconi business has sterilised us, and the country knows it."

"Need Parliament re-open?" is a question that meets you everywhere on the placards of a certain notorious weekly journal, referred to with contempt a few weeks ago by an important witness in the Madras High Court. Certainly, the Liberals would say, in order to permit of the free play of the Parliament Act in regard to Home Rule. Why not? their opponents might ask, so that we may have the pleasure of pointing the moral of Newmarket and Altrincham. Anyhow, the House has reassembled this week. Mr. McKenna has introduced his new Feeble-minded Bill (he should be, say his suffragist enemies, a good judge of feeble-mindedness) and Sir Edward Grey has made his regular statement on the position of foreign affairs.

THE FOREIGN OUTLOOK.

The Foreign Secretary has been for many months in an enviable position. The Radical attacks on his policy have practically ceased (the "Nation" and the "Manchester Guardian" have joined with the rest in a chorus of adultation); he has been praised without qualification for his conduct in regard to the Near East; even with regard to Persia and China, although there is no evidence that the Foreign Office has changed its line of action in any particular, very little has been said to embarrass Sir Edward Grey. Yesterday he acknowledged the many kindly references made to himself, but found it advisable to say very little about the Balkans—the subject upon which the Foreign Secretary's eulogists have mainly dwelt—for the terms of peace, at the moment when he was speaking, had not yet been signed. There was a likelihood of final agreement with regard to the Baghdad Railway. The central point was that the line was not to go beyond Basra without the sanction of the British Government, and the Foreign Office contemplated Basra becoming the terminus. It is pointed out this morning by the "Manchester Guardian", which has all along been hostile to Sir Edward Grey on this question, that the present negotiations are concerned, not with the railway to Baghdad, but with its prolongation from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf. Two alternatives have usually been put forward. One is that the railway beyond Baghdad should be a British undertaking, the other that it should be international. Neither of these has in fact been adopted. What Sir Edward Grey has done is to make an agreement with Turkey embodying the conditions that should be observed in any concesion for an extension of the railway beyond Baghdad. The effect of the condition that Basra, which is at the head of the waters navigable by big steamers, should be the terminus, gives us the power to veto access by rail to the waters of the Gulf itself. The second condition, says the "Guardian," is not quite clear. We are apparently to have two British directors on the management in order to defeat any attempt to give unfair advantage by preferential rates. The extension of the line is almost certain to be German, and there would seem here to be an opportunity for an agreement with the German Government. No such agreement seems to have been made, and it would appear that the condition about the two British directors is left to Turkey to enforce when she gives the concession for the extenstion to Basra. As regards Koweit, the Foreign Office has acknowledged Turkey's suzerainty over the State, but has made it impossible for her to exercise any rights there. Hitherto we have always disputed the Turkish claims to Koweit, whose Sheik is under our protection.

CHINA AND TIBET.

With regard to China Sir Edward Grey said they had been urged on the one hand to give recognition to the Republic independently of what other Powers might do, and on the other hand to defer recognition until agreement had been reached about Tibet. It was very desirable that there should be a satisfactory agreement with China about Tibet, but also undesirable that when other Powers were recognising China we should not be acting with them. Accordingly, what was proposed was that we should act with the other Powers and give recognition to the Peking Government when all the Powers were agreed, without attaching special conditions for ourselves, though holding ourselves free to negotiate with China on the subject of Tibet. Sir Edward Grey said:—

The Chinese policy in Tibet which she pursued immediately after the Revolution was a very unwise policy. We were not doing anything in Tibet ourselves. We were not disturbing Tibet as far as China was concerned. She could rely upon it that Tibet would remain exactly as she was, undisturbed by us, we pursuing no forward policy. China had a revolution at home, and her first object and interest naturally was to become strong at home, and to consolidate and organise her Government at home. At that moment she embarked on a forward policy in Tibet, and tried to transform Tibet into an ordinary province of China, instead of being content with the influence she exercised there under the status quo. Of course that forward policy sooner or later leads to disturbance on the Indian frontier, and what we want to secure is something which recognises the old Chinese position with regard to Tibet which we have no desire to disturb, leaving Tibet in possession of that autonomy which she had before and which she presumably has at this moment. That result, I trust, we shall secure. It is in our interest that Tibet should not be disturbed, and it is in the interest of China that she should not pursue a forward policy on her frontier when she needs consolidation at home. She may be certain that if she leaves Tibet in the enjoyment of its autonomy there will be no forward policy or disturbance on our side.

THE CHESTERTON TRIAL.

The trial of Cecil Chesterton, editor of the "New Witness", on the charge of criminal libel against Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, has been going on during the week. The Marconi Committee had, of course, not been sitting during the Parliamentary recess, and the Isaacs-Samuel business had in consequence ceased to fill the news columns. Public interest was revived by the appearance of Mr. Chesterton at the Old Bailey; but it has not been maintained, for the evidence of the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, has been a repetition of the details concerning the Marconi contract which we have already had at deadly length in the proceedings of the Spicer Committee. The trial is evidently to be very long, and it is possible that its interest will increase, especially when the defendant himself (who was not examined by the Select Committee) gets into the witness-box. Contrary to the original expectation, he is not conducting his own case, nor has he briefed Mr. T. M. Healy. There is no eminent advocate among the three or four counsel who appear for him, while the prosecution has secured the services of those two eminent masters of what Lord Morley might call "general invective"—Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith. The massive form of the defendant's elder brother, Mr. C. K. Chesterton, is conspicuous in court, and the careful reader of the "New Witness" will have no difficulty in detecting the hand of that distinguished penman in the leading columns of the paper now that the adventurous editor is undergoing his ordeal. Incidents so far have not been numerous or exciting during the trial. Occasionally the Court gets rather excited, and Mr. Justice Phillimore has given one or two rulings which probably, will lead the defence to argue that Mr. Chesterton is not being given an absolutely fair trial, as, for instance when the production of the minutes of departmental committees on the Marconi contract was refused. Current gossip with regard to the result is, so far as one can gather, unfavourable to the defendant. It is believed that he may come off badly in the end; but even if this should happen, he will be entitled to claim not only that he has almost, single-handed, forced members of the Cabinet, to come out again again in defence of themselves, but also that he has damaged the Government to an extent not yet calculable. Last year, it will be remembered, when the question of prosecution was under discussion among members of the Cabinet, Mr. Asquith pointed out, in a letter that provoked laughter all over the country, that the "New Witness" was a paper without advertisements and presumably with a very small circulation. The event has proved how little such things count, even in these days of gigantic newspaper trusts and the conspiracy of silence imposed by capitalist advertisers, when a paper is in the hands of a man who, unscrupulous himself, is prepared to take all risks in attacking the conduct and character of public men.

THE "NEW WITNESS" METHOD.

An illustration of the way in which the Maxse-Chesterton method of dealing with the men and affairs is being applied all round may be seen in last week's issue of the "New Witness". It has, I daresay, already been quoted in India, but in case your readers have missed a particularly choice specimen of its kind, I mention it here. The telegrams referring to the Barisal conspiracy so worked upon the imagination of a correspondent of the "New Witness", signing himself "White Sahib", that he saw in a flash a chain of connection between Eastern Bengal, New Delhi, and the nefarious designs of the Samuels and Montagus. Thus:—

A new and tremendous scandal comes to deepen the sense of public alarm and disgust at the strange complicities which connect the fame of British authority with occult speculators and deal-riggers. It is widely stated that the immense increase in the price of house sites in the new Delhi, the new official capital of India, is due to the fact that the Jewish financial combines got secret intelligence previous to the visit of the King-Emperor of the intention of the Government to select Deihl, and that square miles of land at Delhi have been pre-empted by the Israelite Men-in-the-Know.

"White Sahib's letter ends with this amazing sentence: "Between silver deals, Delhi land steals, and Bengali sedition, it cannot be said that Jew rule in India is a credit or a success to the Empire." After which, your readers will agree, there is positively nothing more to be said. Mr. Gilbert Chesterton, in an apology the other day for the new journalism, said that for himself he never observed a thing unless it was concealed. His ally, above quoted, can have little to learn in this way from either of the bretheren.

AN APOSTLE OF POPULAR CULTURE.

Lord Avebury, who died two days ago in his 80th year, had very little directly to do with Indian affairs during his long and wonderfully varied career; but there can, I imagine, be very few Englishmen whose work is so well known in the East as his. His versatility was marvellous; there were no limits to his intellectual interests; and if he had possessed the power of speech and something of the gift of personality he would in all probability have been accepted as the leading Englishman of his time. I do not know to what extent Lord Avebury's anthropology, or his studies of ants, bees, and wasps, have been read in India, but there can be no question as to the extraordinary popularity of such little books as "The Pleasures of Life". It is stated that of this single volume about a quarter of a million copies have been sold; it has been translated into most of the more important Eastern languages, including Urdu which means, I suppose, that it has hit the average mind all over the world with almost equal exactness. Apart from his original work in science still held in high esteem, Lord Avebury was what Mr. Henery James would call "a natural platitude"; his use of familiar quotations made him famous; he was the most successful of all modern apostles of popular culture. All which adds to the wonder of his being at the same time a fellow worker in the sphere of science with some of the greatest discoverers of the modern world.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

BRANCH AT LUCKNOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
LUCKNOW, June 13.

The Anglo-Indian Community of Lucknow has inaugurated a branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League. Mr. Abbott, in the course of a long speech, mentioned what the Government was doing for the Anglo-Indians. His Excellency Lord Hardinge was the first Viceroy who accepted a deputation of Anglo-Indians on arrival in India. A member of the community was sitting in the Imperial Council. Another was sitting on the Public Services Commission. The word 'Eurasian' had been eliminated, while Sir James Meston's government was giving them a fully equipped hostel at Allahabad. Mr. Abbott then referred to the offer of land by the Government of Central Provinces at a nominal price and made a sporting offer that if ten gentlemen were to give Rs. 4,000 each he would put ten boys on the purchased land in the C. P. and start them farming. He would guarantee those gentlemen 4 per cent. interest on their money and if any boys proved failure, he would himself pay the said Rs. 4,000 to the gentlemen who lent the money.

A dinner followed at which about forty guests were present.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, June 13.

Lieutenant Roberts, 7th Rajputs, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Major-General O'Donnell, Commanding the Bannu Brigade, is granted three months' leave from 15th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Williamson, 21st Punjabis, retires from 15th May.

Lieutenant R. B. M. Wood, I.A., is transferred to the permanent half pay list from 8th May.

Major Samborn Palmer, 8th Rajputs, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Major Colan, 67th Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 74th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Noore, No. 61 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, Rangoon is appointed to 90th Heavy Batt[illegible] at Multan.

MISSING "GALLIA."

PORT TRUST TUG'S VAIN SEARCH.

ANXIETY INCREASING.

The S. S. Gallia, Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company's steamer, which was reported overdue at Bhavnagar some days ago and for which the Port Trust tug 'Rose' had been sent to look for it still missing and no news has been received of her in Bombay either by the Port authorities or her owners. The Gallia sailed under the command of Captain W. Jones, and carried a crew of 70 men. In addition to this there were on board the Captain's wife, Mr. Portlock, a partner of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., and Mr. Stone Fox, of the Bombay Port Trust. Anxiety is becoming more marked since the rescue tug Rose has failed to return with or report the whereabouts of the Gallia so far, and it is now a week since she was seen by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's S. S. Saraswati. The Captain of the Saraswati says that the Gallia was burning red lights to signify that her machinery was out of order, but that she made no signals of distress. On the next day the same Company's S. S. Netravati sighted the Gallia, but no signals were exchanged. It seems apparent that the defect in the Gallia's engine-room must have become more marked and that the monsoon sea must have possibly swamped her or driven her on to the rocks which are dangerously frequent on the Kathiawar Coast.

Apart from the facts that have already appeared, there is nothing further known by the owners regarding the Gallia, and the Port Office declines to say anything in connection with the matter to the press.

AN UNFORTUNATE BOAT.

There is no doubt that the Gallia has been a most unfortunate boat and has had a somewhat chequered career. At one time she belonged to the Swadeshi Company. Then a little over two years ago she was bought by a private individual by public auction at Colombo. This gentleman resold the Gallia to her present owners who brought her to Bombay and had her throughly overhauled and fitted with new boilers. On her first trip out of Bombay some hitch caused a delay which ended with the Gallia reaching Cutch Mandvi very much behind time. Since then the run of the Gallia has been changed and this is the steamer's third trip to Bhavnagar.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

"QUO VADIS" CONTINUED.

Last night before a large house at the Excelsior Cinema the first two parts of "Quo Vadis" were finished and to-night the third and fourth instalments of this admirable Film will carry the public further into the story of the persecution of the early Christians in Rome. Those who have followed the Film so far will need no incentive to return to the Excelsior Cinema during the forthcoming week, as the story becomes more exciting as it advances. There is little doubt as to the pre-eminence of "Quo Vadis" among dramatic cinematographic productions, and one has no hesitation in saying that it is made up of the most remarkable series of pictures yet shown in Bombay. The richness of local colouring, cleverness of acting and variety of scene make one forget that the pictures were not actually taken in Rome in the days of Nero, and it is of the greatest interest to those who have read Roman history to see Nero, Vitellius, Poppaea Sabina and Petronius Arbiter brought in a most lifelike manner before their eyes. The representation of a Roman banquet culminating in an orgy is gorgeously and wonderfully carried out, and the scene in which the Christians are seen proceeding stealthily to worship in the Catacombs is mysteriously impressive. One of the main features of the Film is the large scale on which it has been reproduced, the many actors taking part and the diversity of outdoor scenery which makes the picture more lifelike than a play could be. After the showing of the fifth and sixth parts, the management of the Excelsior have decided to devote the whole performance for one week to the complete film and this should be appreciated by those who have missed the first two parts. Apart from the third and fourth Films the programme for the ensuing week will include views of the recent wedding festivities at Berlin which should be interesting.

MISSING EXPLORERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 13.

No news has yet been received about Captains Pritchard and Waterfield, both of whom have been doing exploring on the Burma-Chinese frontier. The latter's leave of absence has been extended up to August.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

PROF. PELTIER ON M. EUGENE BRIEUX

Under the auspices of the Salle Francaise, Prof. Peltier delivered an interesting lecture on Wednesday last, on M. Eugene Brieux and his comedies, which was entitled "Moliere Revived."

The lecturer said that he had two reasons for choosing that subject, first the beautiful and rare example which was afforded by the life of Brieux and secondly, the high tone of morality pervading his dramatic works. He reminded his hearers that in recognition of his merit as a distinguished dramatist Mr. Brieux had been admitted only a few years ago to the chosen circle of the Immortal Forty, that is the French Academy. A man of a very humble position and poor education he had pushed his way up in the world by sheer force of genius. He left the Primary School at the age of 14 to enter a workshop as an apprentice. He possessed no University degrees. He acquired all his knowledge by his own efforts unaided except by his own good sense, intelligence, and perseverance. While he was an apprentice he spent his small savings which hardly amounted to a few sous a week in buying cheap editions of literary masterpieces. He utilised all his leisure moments. After a hard day's work he would sit up till a late hour in the night devouring his books, sitting not for the most part in his small room for he had no money wherewith to pay for the light but under the street gas lamp. It was thus that he learnt Latin all by himself without the aid of a teacher. At the age of 15 he produced his first drama which gave the early prognostics of his great talent as a dramatist. After leaving the workshop he worked for sometime as a clerk in a Bank and then betook himself to journalism. It was to this profession of journalism that he owed the variety in his subjects the clearness in his exposition and the boldness with which he tackled the gravest and the most burning questions of the day.

The lecturer then took a review of the principal works of that great dramatist and expounded the moral conveyed by them. He then discussed at great length the question of the antagonism between two essentially distinct dramatic systems; the one deriving its principle from the famous theory of Art for Art, that is to say Art considered as its own end, without any moral or utilitarian object, and the other considering the drama as a tribunal, so to say, or as a pulpit. He (the lecturer) said that he agreed with a contemporary critic who had said that the drama had a less humble function to fulfil, to paint men indeed but also to awaken the public conscience, to set before men examples to inspire them with hatred for villany and selfishness and a love for honesty, a just and wholesome idea that everything is not food here below, that other joys more delicate than the mere gratification of our appetites exist, and that it is noble at times to sacrifice ourselves to an idea, to a principle to a scruple. Summing up his lecture, he (the lecturer) observed that M. Brieux was a powerful dramatist. He knew how to find striking words and situations which evoke laughter and rouse emotions. His psychology was fine and profound. He wished to use these means to show to his countrymen and to the world at large the path of good. The dramas of M. Brieux were what might be called the utilitarian dramas. They set people thinking and made them active. M. Brieux had become in drama a champion of truth, justice, honesty and rectitude against falsehood, iniquity, treachery and disloyalty. He worked not only for personal success but for the general good. He wanted to ameliorate the condition of his fellowmen while amusing them. He sought to diminish the sum of evil and to promote good. In a word he was an apostle in drama.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

SIR J. MESTON TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 13.

A press communique states; "It has been decided that Sir James Meston will proceed to England for a brief period in the autumn to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. The remaining official witnesses nominated by the Government of India will be Mr. O. T. Barrow C. S. I., formerly Comptroller-General; Mr. H. F. Howard C. I. E. C. S., lately Collector of Customs at Calcutta and Mr. B. N. Mitra C. I. E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection of the Victoria Gardens:—(1) Malbrouck Monkey (Cercopetheens Cynosurus) by Mr. Phirozshaw S. Davar. (2) Scaly Ant-eater (Manis pentadoctylis) by Mr. B. D. Richards through the B. N. H. Society, (3) Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocomellus) by Capt. T. H. Marshall of Deesa.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE SUIT.

WIFE'S APPLICATION FOR COSTS.

At the Calcutta High Court Mr. Justice Fletcher the other day disposed of an application made by Annie Grant against her husband Charles Edwin Grant for her costs to defend the suit for divorce brought against her by her husband, says the "Statesman."

Mr. Asghur and Mr. Anwar Yusoof, instructed by Mr. G. K. Ghosh, represented the husband. The wife appeared in person.

Mr. Asghur read the affidavit of the petitioner and another argued that it was perfectly clear that the wife had been, since the time of her desertion in November last, receiving an average sum of Rs. 128 a month up to March, 1913, when the husband discovered from a bundel of letters, proofs of his wife's infidelity on which he stopped the allowance for April. In May the wife applied in the Police Court for maintenance and the husband voluntarily offered Rs. 50 a month as maintenance and deposited for May and June the sum of Rs. 100. Apart from that the husbad had spent various sums of money in paying the school fees of his children as well as clothing them etc. The wife was now living with her mother and her brother, both of whom were able to support and help her. It was perfectly clear that this application was not a *bona fide* one and the wife had not made out a case on which the Court could order the husband to pay her costs at this stage, his pay being only Rs. 177 a month, out of which he was paying her Rs. 50 a month as maintenance. The parties were governed by Section 4 of the Indian Succession Act, and in this instance it was clear that though the wife had no income of her own, she had people who could help her, and that the husband not having a large income, and in fact alleging that he was in debt, no order should be made. Counsel relied on the case of Proby and Proby, 5 Calcutta, 357, which had been followed in similar cases in this Court, and urged that mere poverty was no ground for granting an order to pay a wife's costs.

THE JUDGMENT.

His lordship in delivering judgment observed that this was a very simple application, which had been argued at great length by counsel for the husband. Notwithstanding what counsel had said there was no answer whatever to the application. The husband had petitioned for a divorce from his wife alleging that she had been guilty of misconduct. The husband was a guard on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and for either good or bad reason he had deserted his wife, who had to take proceedings before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, which resulted in an order being made directing the husband to pay Rs. 50 a month for the support of herself and her two children. Counsel for the husband had argued that the provision by the Magistrate was so liberal that the wife's savings would, before the suit was heard, be sufficient to enable her to defend the case. With that view his lordship could no agree. Not only were there two children, but there was no doubt that the wife was now in a delicate state of health. Now the wife said that she wanted her costs of defending the suit secured to her. The wife unless she had a separate estate, had no means whatever to defend her position. If it were not so, the vast majority of divorce cases, where the wife was the respondent, would be undefended. There was no reason in this case to depart from the usual practice. The husband apparently had a decent position and was drawing with overtime, according to the wife's statement, something like Rs. 280 a month.

Mr. Asghur said that his client did not draw any overtime.

Continuing, his lordship said that that statement was contradicted. However, the husband was in a good position to enable him to appear by attorney and counsel, and his lordship did not see why the wife should not be put in the same position to meet the husband. The husband must pay the costs of this application, and the matter must be sent to the Registrar to ascertain what amount ought to be deposited with him to secure the costs of the wife. In the meantime all other proceedings in the suit would be stayed.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

TWENTY-ONE STUDENTS IMPLICATED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Among the thirty-five accused arrested in the Barisal conspiracy case, twenty-one are students. Some of them appeared at the last Matriculation Examination. Of these three have passed in the first division.

Mohendra Nath Chowdhury, a student of the Manikganj School, yesterday instituted a civil suit against the Sub-Divisional Magistrate as Secretary and also two teachers of that school to recover annas four which was alleged to have been imposed on him as fine. The plaint alleged that the fine was illegally imposed to prove the misconduct of the plaintiff. Shortly after he served the Persian teacher of the same school with a notice claiming damages for assault.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

ANIMAL'S SUNDAY.

ABNORMAL WEATHER.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

You must inevitably be inclined to manifest impatience when I hark back to the weather; but the truth is that we really have been passing through an abnormal time. For practically a week it has been raining more or less steadily—and when it hasn't rained it has poured in torrents. Some 15 inches have fallen during the week, 4 of them on Saturday morning, which was the heaviest cloudburst we have had this year. For three hours Calcutta was practically under water from north to south, the depths varying from four inches to six feet. Boats were requisitioned for the first time since the floods of 1900, when 56 inches of rain were registered in five days, producing the heaviest inundation upon record.

AMATEUR DRAMATICS.

"Mr. Preedy and the Countess", R. C. Carton's sparkling comedy, was produced at the Empire Theatre on Saturday night by a combination calling itself the Calcutta Amateur Comedy Company, and was well received.

Amateur Dramatics in Calcutta is a sore subject. For some reason or other it seems impossible to keep an Amateur Theatrical Society together for more than a few years. Ten years ago the Calcutta Amateur Dramatic Society was founded under highly favourable auspices, and for some years it produced and played for three months during the rains some musical comedy or other, and these performances were so popular that they provided the Society with ample funds. I myself suspect that the success of the A. D. C. was due to the predominance of Mr. E. Zimmermann, who was a born dancer, "clown" and stage manager. Mr. Zimmermann was an autocrat, and any amateur who was not prepared to play up to his lead, as the men under authority did to the centurion in Scripture, soon found it convenient to leave. This may not have tended to the encouragement of original talent on the part of our budding Henry Irvings, but it certainly kept the A. D. C. together. A year or two ago however, Mr. Zimmermann withdrew from the A. D. C., and apparently that body has died of inanition. Since its demise we have had several amateur "shows," some of them of quite exceptional merit, such as "The Speckled Band," produced by Messrs. A. G. Macpherson and S. Wilkinson a couple of years ago; but such pieces have always been the result of scratch combinations and have not led to any permanent amateur organisation. This is a pity, as Calcutta boasts of amateurs who could give points and a beating to a good many Thespians. I can only ascribe it to mutual jealousies and bickerings. In the absence of a domineering personality, such as that of the gentleman I have spoken of above, the men of the company, at least as much as, if not more than the ladies—note that, ye opponents of the suffrage?—seem all to want the leading parts, and no one will give away to the rest. Perhaps it is the climate—perhaps!

THE BISHOP AND THE ANIMALS.

I imagine that there is more cruelty to animals in Calcutta than in most other places in the world. In view of these local tendencies the Bishop of Calcutta was invited the other day by the Calcutta S. P. C. A. to set apart a Sunday throughout Bengal, when the virtue of kindness to man's four-footed friends should be inculcated from the various Anglican pulpits throughout the diocese. The Bishop declined to respond to the invitation, partly, as he said, because the clergy were being constantly asked to set apart Sundays for one thing or another, and he was afraid that, unless a limit were imposed, there would be a danger of the central doctrines of the Church being skipped. He did the next best thing, however, by publishing a letter setting forth his views upon the treatment of animals in India, and leaving it to the padres to appoint a day for special intercession for animals if they wanted to. It is to be hoped that a number of them will.

The greatest and most constant offenders in the matter of cruelty to animals are, of course, the owners and drivers of the bullock carts which monopolise the internal carrying trade of Calcutta. It is this monopoly which has enabled them to pursue their cruel treatment of their animals unchecked. A few years ago the carters thought that a little too much fuss was being made over their conduct by the S. P. C. A. and other bodies; and by way of entering a protest against it, and incidentally of reminding the Calcutta merchants how independent they were, they struck work, completely holding up the trade of the port for a fortnight. I forget how many crores' worth of business this was said to have spoiled. Anyhow the damage done to trade was huge, and ever since then the bullock cart driver has been treated with respect, whether his methods were considered humane or not.

It is clear to most people that the best way to eliminate cruelty to animals in Calcutta is to eliminate the hackney gharri and its drivers, and from correspondence which has been appearing in the press it would seem that this process is about to begin. Opinions still differ as to whether a motor transport service in connection with the docks and jetties would pay, but the Port Commissioners have already set the ball rolling by ordering two motor lorries for their own work at the jetties. In addition to this there are several schemes on the *tapis* to provide motor traction between the jetties and the docks, and if these or any of them come to fruition the number of bullock gharris and of cruelty cases in Calcutta will undoubtedly undergo a striking reduction.

O MORES!

I thoroughly agree with your sub-editor, whoever it was, who described the Evans-Fatteh Ali case as a "cowardly assault". And I am considerably amazed that such cases should be cropping up in Bombay at this time of day. I have long understood that in Bombay the relations between Indians and Europeans were much more satisfactory than in Calcutta; but I cannot imagine such a scene taking place in any place of business here as is described in your report of Thursday's hearing in the Bombay Police Court. In Calcutta there is a fine spirit of equality at least in the pursuit of the nimble rupee. No English business man here would dream of asserting his superiority over a "native" simply for racial reasons. If he ever manages to make a pile at the expense of the Indians he is doubtless inclined to let himself go a bit; but this happens so seldom, especially since the marwaris have begun to take so prominent a hand in the game, that there is very little inducement indeed to him to put on frills. Men like your Mr. Evans should be watched, and their example avoided.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 13.

HOME DEPARTMENT:—Mr. W. S. Morris reverts to the United Provinces. Captain J. H. Horton, I.M.S., goes to Bombay for civil employment. Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Hugo, I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is granted one year's furlough.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT:—Captain Wilson, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, is granted two years' leave. Lieut.-Col. Beck, R.E., officiates as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service. Mr. R. E. Holland is posted as Assistant Resident, Mewar. Lieut. Evans Gordon, 39th Horses, is appointed probationer in Political Department. Herr Baechtold is appointed Acting Consul for Germany, Cochin. Captain Thorburn, I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, Meshed, and Assistant to the Consul-General, Khorasan.

The provisions of Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1913 are applied to Berar.

ARMY DEPARTMENT:—Major-General E. S. May becomes Brigade Commander vice Major-General Sir H. Bower. Major Ridgway, Commandant 33rd Punjabis, is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Major T. G. P. Lawrence, Cantonment Magistrate, is transferred to Supernumerary List. Majors Madden, 17th Infantry and Turton, 104th Rifles and Lieut.-Cols. Arnim and Kanta Prasad, I.M.S., retire from service. Volunteers Sir James Meston becomes Honorary Colonel, U. P. Horse. Volunteer Officer's Decorations has been conferred on Lieut.-Col. Smith, Cawnpore Volunteers.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the abolition with effect from the 16th May 1913 of the four Naval Divisions of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers and the addition of an infantry machine gun company to the Corps. On its reconstitution the composition of the Corps will be two artillery companies, one electrical engineer company, and one infantry machine company.

MARINE DEPARTMENT:—Mr. R. S. Smith, Marine Store-keeper, Bombay, is granted six months' extension of leave.

HOAX ON A PALMIST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 13.

Some sensation was created last evening at the Imperial Hotel where Alasor, the palmist, is staying. Some one issued cards in gilt type to about sixty people offering free consultations at 5 p. m. The result was that a great number of rickshaws, equestrians and pedestrians converged on the hotel at the stated hour and there they learnt that the invitations were a hoax.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The Bombay Central Telegraph Office notifies that the telegraphic communication with Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind has been restored.

HELP FOR TURKEY.

MONEY SENT FROM INDIA.

The following subscriptions were received by the Turkish Consulate-General at Bombay and remitted to the Ottoman Embassy at London from the 1st November to 1st of May, 1913:—

The Hon. Cheik Djassim el Ibrahim, President of the Committee Arab Ottoman, Rs. 1,15,000; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, the Hon. Cheik Djassim el Ibrahim, the Hon. Cassumali Peerbhoy of Red Crescent Committee, Bombay, Rs. 90,000; Another instalment from the same gentleman, Rs. 90,000; Another instalment from the same gentleman, Rs. 45,000; Another instalment from the same gentleman, 75,000; Another instalment from the same gentleman, Rs. 45,000; Different subscribers of whom Rs. 7,000 by the Red Crescent Society of Cawnpore, Rs. 15,000; Ketchi Memon Djemat, Rs. 75,000; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, the Hon. Cheik Djassim el Ibrahim, Hon. Cassumali Peerbhoy of Red Crescent Committee, Bombay, Rs. 60,000; Different Subscribers, Rs. 15,000; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, the Hon. Cheik Djassim el Ibrahim, the Hon. Cassumali Peerbhoy of Red Crescent Committee, Bombay, Rs. 45,000; Red Crescent Society, Delhi, Rs. 15,000; Different subscribers of whom Rs. 10,300; by the Red Crescent Society of Cawnpore, Rs. 30,000; Red Crescent Society, Delhi, Rs. 15,000; Different subscribers, Rs. 15,000; Ketchi Memon Djemat, 30,000; Envoi de Munire Manoum, Rs. 26,490; Subscriptions from Ziaul Islam and the Hon. Mr. Suhrewardy for the needs of the Bombay Mission, Rs. 12,900; For Dr. Mohamed Hussein, Rs. 1,500; Ketchi Memon Djemat, Rs. 30,000; Subscription Lindje through the Hon. Cheik Djassim, Rs. 37,800; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, the Hon. Cheik Djassim el Ibrahim, the Hon. Cassumali Peerbhoy, of Red Crescent Committee, Bombay, Rs. 60,000; Different subscriptions, Rs. 60,000; Different subscriptions, Rs. 45,000; Red Crescent Society, Delhi, Rs. 27,150; Subscription Dubai through the Hon. Cheik Djassim el Ibrahim, Rs. 44,085; Different subscriptions, Rs. 20,250; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, the Hon. Cheik Djassim el Ibrahim, the Hon. Cassumali Peerbhoy of Red Crescent Committee, Bombay (Constantinople), Rs. 30,000; Different subscriptions (Constantinople), Rs. 33,870; Melodina Saheb, Rs. 1,500; Melodina Saheb, Rs. 3,000; Dependents at 2 pounds (Constantinople), Rs. 150; Dependents bracelets etc., in urgent (Constantinople), Rs. 165; Different subscriptions, Rs. 17,745; Total Rs. 12,61,605.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 13.

Both the monsoon currents were active yesterday and the rainfall had been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Central India, East and West Coast, South of Goa, Bombay and Deccan, fairly general in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Kashmir, Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, East and North Punjab. Chief amounts are:—In Mergui two inches; Tavoy three; Moulmein four; Kyankpyu five; Tezpur one and a half; Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong, Barisal and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Jessore and Darjeeling three; Calcutta five; Narayangunj, Dinajpur, Naya Dumka and Gorakpur one; Muktesar five; Ambala one; Surat one and a half; Suttna and Akola one; Pendra and Belgaum one and a half; Mercara one. Disturbance at the Head of the Bay has crossed the coast as a very shallow depression, the centre of which is near Narayangunj this morning, will probably give moderate to heavy rain in Bengal and Assam.

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall in North West India and increase in Northeast India.

MONSOON FORECAST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 13.

The following is the Summary of the monsoon forecast:—Indications are not sufficiently decided to justify a forecast that the total monsoon rainfall of India will be in excess or defect. All that can be inferred is that large excess or large defect is unlikely. There is no ground for anticipating that the accumulations of snowfall will exert prejudicial influence on the rainfall in North-West India.

AMIR'S SISTER BETROTHED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

Bibi Jan, sister to His Majesty the Amir of Kabul, was betrothed to Brigadier Muhammad Khan during His Majesty's stay at Jellalabad, while at the same time Sardar Nasrullah Khan, Naib Us Sultana, married the daughter of Colonel Nur Muhammad Khan.

M. Poincare's visit to the City of London has been fixed for Wednesday, 25th instant. He will arrive at the Guildhall at one o'clock, and after receiving an address of welcome in the library from the Corporation will be entertained at a luncheon in the great hall. The French Admiral and officers of warships escorting the President from Calais to Dover will be invited.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Hon. Mr. Robert Nathan, who is now on an official visit from Bengal, will remain in Simla till July.

A very large number of Additional Police have been brought up at Simla for the fetes which are going to be held on the 14th and 20th instant.

Lord and Lady Hardinge are entertaining the Grand Master and Knights of the Black Heart at a special dinner at Viceregal Lodge on the 17th June. A dance will follow the dinner.

It is understood that His Excellency Lord Carmichael will be installed District Grand Master of Bengal at the Masonic Temple, Park Street, during his visit to Calcutta towards the end of this month.

The Hon. Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, C. I. E., it is understood, will retire in September from the post of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Burma, P. W. D., after 34 years' service in India and Burma.

Three more merchants of Bangalore City have been sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 100 each by the Bench of Magistrates for the adulteration of ghee with fat, other than butter fat. This is the maximum penalty.

It is probable that Captain Melhuish, I.M.S., plague medical officer in the Punjab, will be posted to the United Provinces, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Melville, ordered to Delhi.

Members of firms in India which have branches or head offices in London are to be invited by the Indian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to allow their London members to attend the Indian section's meeting.

With reference to railway congestion of up-country goods traffic, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway states that the delay in despatching goods to Karachi is not due to his railway but to the limitation imposed by the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, which is unable to carry the produce offered.

A batch of 140 lunatics was on Thursday transferred from the Poona Lunatic Asylum to the new Central Asylum at Yerrowda. The Colaba contingent were transferred there sometime ago. The lunatics were orderly and soon many of them were even jocular on the journey from Poona to Yerrowda.

The examination of the Simla "bomb" by the Chief Inspector of Explosives shows that it contained common black powder, with no detonator, and was probably only a firework of sorts. It will be remembered that it was found on a rather lonely road called the Lovers' Walk below the Grand Hotel, and was perhaps a firework on its way to Annandale.

Last week there passed away at Garha (Bengal), Babu Jadunath Biswas at the age of one hundred and six years. He had entered the Naihati Police early in the thirties and was mainly instrumental in having the building of the Naihati thana erected. During the troubled days of the Mutiny he was posted as a patrol at Barrackpore to watch the movements of the mutineers at that station.

During last year 2,546 emigrants were despatched from Madras to Fiji against 1,971 in 1911. The increase was due to the non-registration of labourers in other colonies. During the year 11,312 persons emigrated to other parts of British India against 15, 976 persons in the previous year. The increase in the number of passengers who returned from Burma, Straits Settlements and Ceylon is apparently due to more favourable agricultural conditions in the Madras Presidency during the year under report.

The Karachi Port Trustees have passed the following resolution:—The board are of opinion that the provision of a graving dock is essential to the complete equipment of the port. They consider that a masonry dock will be best suited to the condition of the Karachi harbour. They approve tentatively the site suggested. In view of the strategical value of Karachi they are of opinion that the Board should communicate with the Government with a view to ascertaining whether a Government grant will be given towards the cost of the work, if the Board construct it in accordance with the requirements of the Admiralty and as to which necessary inq... should be made.

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A romance of the ... destined to be re... Several years ago o... arrived in India and ... on his death-bed he ... is a clerk in the ... promise never to assu... of O'Hagan or lay cl... title or estate. Thi... has faithfully ke... son, who is also ... Criminal Intelligenc... who was named ... Teeling, has now ... and style of the ... O'Hagan and in t... attended some Vi... ments. He has se... on behalf of his fa... Baron O'Hagan. ... succeeded his fathe... shown in the peerag... heir. The late Bar... Teeling and he die...

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

"AKHBAR" PRESS DISPUTE.

SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BYRAMJI BOMANJI v. MANECKSHAW MANCHERSHAW.

Further evidence in this case was recorded on Thursday when Mr. Jacob Makwan was examined for the plaintiff by Mr. Campbell. He deposed he was employed in Messrs. Cleveland and Co. He was on the *Akhbar* for some time as reporter and then as sub-editor. Mr. Maneckshaw had bought the press. He had arranged about his salary with Maneckshaw. That was about 1st May 1910. He regarded the defendant as the proprietor of the press. He did not see Mr. Byramji for about the first three months in the press. Mr. Maneckshaw paid the salary. He used to get the money from Mr. Byramji.

On the case being called on yesterday morning, his Lordship saying that he could not allow the case to go on further delivered judgment dismissing the suit. His Lordship observed that plaintiff's own evidence showed that he entered into the agreement himself, made the declaration and managed the affairs. The paper was to be carried on in partnership under the name of Maneckshaw Munchershaw and Co. The plaintiff kept no accounts between himself and defendant and took no receipts for the monies alleged to be advanced by him. There was no evidence to shew he was anything else except one of the proprietors or sole proprietor. When defendant fell ill, plaintiff sent for the account-books every evening and saw to everything. Under the circumstances, it was quite impossible in the interest of the parties to allow public time and money to be wasted by going on with the suit. The result was that the suit must be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Campbell asked his Lordship to take a note that plaintiff had further evidence to lead. But his Lordship remarked that leading further evidence would very likely lead to perjury.

DISPUTE OVER AN ICE PLANT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

GREAVES, COSTON & Co. v. BHICAJI SORABJI ANKLESARIA.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Moos appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Gupte for the defendant.

Mr. Gupte applied for a postponement on the ground that the briefs were not ready, but his Lordship refused to adjourn the suit and it was, therefore, proceeded with, when Mr. Gupte withdrew from the case.

The plaintiffs had on 24th August 1909 agreed to let on hire to the defendant on the hire purchase system an ice plant and oil engine, the property of the plaintiffs. Under the agreement the defendant had the option to purchase the machinery by paying Rs. 12,081 odd, the plaintiffs giving him credit for the sums of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 paid for the option to purchase. The defendant exercised the option but did not pay the amount of the purchase money. The defendant had not regularly paid the rent of the said ice plant and oil engine, and there was, therefore, due the sum of Rs. 9,839-12-7 on that account. The said machinery was locked up in a building at Ahmednagar on property which did not wholly belong to the defendant, and there being no one to look after it, it was in danger of being damaged and deteriorated. The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed delivery up of the machinery and payment of Rs. 9,839 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum and prayed that they be declared to be the owners of the said machinery and entitled to take it away.

No written statement was filed by the defendant. A receiver had been [illegible] to take charge of the ma[illegible] was still in his posses[illegible]

[illegible] Cook examined [illegible] behalf of the [illegible] he was chief [illegible] He saw de[illegible]ment. The [illegible] was an ice[illegible]he hire-pur[illegible]dant paid [illegible]the agree[illegible]eposited on [illegible]ant. The [illegible]2-7 as due [illegible]rent of the

[illegible]estion, Mr. [illegible]onfine his [illegible]d recovery [illegible]ne. De[illegible]nsion of [illegible], but had [illegible]ade for [illegible]hat they [illegible] machin[illegible]ed to be [illegible]re to be

[illegible]: Payne

[illegible]: M. B.

DISHONOURED PROMISSORY NOTES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

IBRAHIM ABDULALLY MOOCHALLA AND ORS. *v.* C. CHHAGANLAL & Co. & ORS.

On the 1st April 1909, Chhaganlal and Co. drew five promissory notes of Rs. 1,200 each, two of them payable 60 days and the remaining three 90 days after date, in all now overdue, in favour of one Jagmohundas Mayaram (now deceased). The said Jagmohundas endorsed the said promissory notes to the 2nd defendant Narotamdas Mayaram, who endorsed them over to the plaintiffs for value. The two promissory notes payable 60 days after date were on 1st June 1909 presented to Chhaganlal and Co. for payment, but were not paid. The remaining notes were not presented on the due dates in order to save the notarial charges. The plaintiffs, however, subsequently demanded payment of the monies due under all the promissory notes, but nothing was paid. The second defendant, Narotam, had notice of presentation of the two notes and the letter of demand. Chhagonlal Killabhoy, the 1st defendant, a member of Chhagonlal and Co., died on 21st February 1912, and his widow Nani and daughters were then placed on the record.

The defendant Chhagonlal Killabhoy stated in his defence that since July 1909 he became the sole owner of the firm Chhagonlal and Co., his partner, Chandulal Dayabhai having retired therefrom. The plaintiffs were informed of the dissolution. The promissory notes, he alleged, were passed without legal consideration, as the said notes had been passed by Chhagonlal and Co. to the deceased Jagmohundas for debts due to him in respect of certain gambling transactions in cotton. The notes had not been endorsed at all by Jagmohundas to Narotumdas. No consideration was paid by any endorsee. The notes were presented to him for payment, but he refused to pay, as he suspected the genuineness of the endorsements of Jagmohundas. The amount claimed was not due to the plaintiff. The defendant further denied that the plaintiffs were holders in due course of the notes, for Narotumdas who was the head munim of the plaintiffs, was well aware of the nature of the debt for which the notes had been passed.

Mr. Jardine (Acting Advocate-General), Mr. Davar and Mr. Mirza appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jafferbhoy and Mr. Desai appeared for the third, fourth and fifth defendants.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the sixth defendant.

When the Advocate-General tendered the promissory notes, Mr. Kanga objected that he could not put them in, as the notes were not duly stamped. The original notes (which were stamped) did not contain the words "or order" making the notes negotiable. But these words were subsequently added and the notes as so altered, Mr. Kanga contended, ought to have been stamped again as they became a fresh instrument.

Mr. Justice Macleod observed that no objection as to stamp was taken in the written statement or the correspondence.

Mr. Kanga said that neither Counsel as a rule did not take objection to the admission of a document on the score of deficiency or want of stamp in the first instance.

The Advocate-General replied that the English Bills of Exchange Act did not apply here. The original intent of the parties was to make the notes negotiable, and, therefore, the addition of the words "or order" did not make them a new instrument.

The omission was inadvertent and he would lead evidence to shew that.

The Advocate-General then examined Abdulali Ebrahim Moochalla, a partner in the plaintiff firm, who said that he remembered Jagmohundas and Narotumdas brought the notes. He told them the words "or order" were not in the hundis and asked them to have those words inserted. Subsequently the notes were brought again altered and initialled as required by him.

Narotumdas Mayaram, the 2nd defendant, deposed that the second plaintiff said he did not know Chhagonlal and Co., but if the words "or order" were inserted and then endorsed to him, he would accept them. The monies were paid to Jagmohundas by Abdulali to whom I handed them.

After further evidence was recorded, his Lordship made a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest up to the date of judgment to be executed against the sixth defendant to the extent of the estate of Chhagonlal in her hands. The money deposited in Court to be paid out to the plaintiffs.

Solicitors for plaintiffs: Nanu and Hormusji.

Solicitors for 3rd, 4th and 5th defendants: Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

Solicitors for 6th defendant: Manchershah and Narmadashankar.

THE CAUSE LIST.

SATURDAY, June 14th.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.
PETITIONS FOR HEARING.

Re Indian Cos. Act VI of.
1882.—Little & Co. In re Bamankna Manganese Co. Ltd. v. The Bamankna Manganese Co. Ltd. Petitioners.

CHAMBER MATTERS.

P. P. No.
34-12—Dubash & Co. for a pauper Ganpatrao Morsha Poy v. Dhondnathy R. Khate. Jamsetji R. & E. Notice 2-4-13.

O. S.
301-13—Patell & Ez. Rogne Estravas alias Rock Steven Pereira v. Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Matharas De Silva & ors. Bhimji & Co. Patell & Ez. 25-3-13.

Re Indian Cos. Act VI of.
1862.—Edgelow G. W. & Co. In re Gujrat Candle Factory & Asbestos Work Co. Ltd. v. Tadilal Jethachand Petitioner Motichand & D. Sorabji W. & Co. Malvi H. M. & R. 19-12-12.

O. S.
312-13—Motichand & D. Memchand Mathabhai v. Dayabhai Mancharam & ors. Ardeshir H. W. & Co. 27-3-13.

Re G. & Wds. Act VIII of.
1890—Mulla and Mulla. In re Bena Betiji a minor v. Goswain Likagat Shri 108 Shri Goverdhanlalji Girdhailalji Macharaj. Vacha & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co. 29-3-13.

734-12—Bick M. R. & Co. The South Indian Mills Co. Ltd. v. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Payne & Co. 31-3-13.

348-13—Bick M. R. & Co. Charles Cornaglia v. Khisnarao Gopal Gaekwar Subnis & G. 3-4-13.

Re Indian Cos. Act.
VI of 1882—Bhai K. & G. Charles Cornaglia v. Khisnarao Gopal Gaekwar Payne & Co. 7-4-13.

O. S.
356-13—Captain & V. Narsilal Jaikissondas v. Manecklal Narsilal & ors. Mehta & Dal. Captain & V. 7-4-13.

371-12—Captain & V. Bai Rachidabai widow & ors. v Abdul Samad Esmail Molam & anr. 14-4-13.

638-09—Mulla & M. Balkissondas Shivlal & anr. v. Dwarkadas Girdhabilal & anr. Ty. D. & Co. 11-4-13.

27-12—Patell & Ez. Abdul Bashue Gazi Mahomed & anr. v. Haji Allabux & ors. 3-5-13.

749-10—Patel & Ez. Ebji Umersey v. Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. 3-5-13.

90-11—Mulla & Mulla Panchmandi Damoderji Lalji Dwarkanathji Lalji v. Tribhomandas Hemraj & anr. 13-5-13.

1306-12—Dikshet & P. Tribhowan Ratanchand v. Hirabhai Bapubhai Kanga & S. 15-5-13.

378-13—Patell & Ez. F. H. de Britto v. Jehangir R. Patell D. J. Mantri 5-6-13.

246-13—Sabnis & G. Gangaram Raghunath Samant & anr. v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar & anr. Ard. H. D. & Co. Chitusto & K. 9-6-13.

401-13—Captain & V. Manecklal Marsilal v. Marshal Jaikissondas & ors. Mehta & D. 9-6-13.

950-12—Subnis & G. Hajarimal Balderji v. Ramchandra Ladashiv Chitnis M. & K. 9-6-13.

Ap. No. 15-13.
835-12—Dubash & Co. Nacoob Ibrahim Soyani v. Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar & anr. Chitnis M. & K. 9-6-13.

113-13—Dastur & Co. Messrs. Kubudas Mateidas a firm v. Mernidas Vetji Rajpal & ors. D. H. Dalal 10-1-13.

533-05—Plaintiff in Person Aga Zainal Abadin v. Abbasbin Hoosim & ors. Notices 29-3-13.

Re Arbitration Act.
X of 1899.—Dikshit & P. Chandernath Chukerbutty Petitioner v. Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur (Respondent) Beck M. R. & Co., Notice 16-4-13.

S. S.
471-13—Khanderao L. & M. Lukchand Bhagaji & Co. a firm v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Sol-Judge's order 26-5-13.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (in Court.)
402-13—Shaw M. & H. Haji Joosub Haji Sheriff v. Nasirudin Valley Mahomed & anr. Payne & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1251-12.—Captain and V. Chintaman Motiram a firm v Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur, Motichand and D. Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

102-13.—Malvi R. M. & R. Tribhuwandas Narottamdas Malvi v. Abdulally Hakimji Pakhdiwala & anr. Surajmal & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

114-13.—Payne and Co., Abdulla Haji Mowji & Co., a firm v. Sha Vanmalli Jetha, Jamsetji R. & D.

L. C. Ct.
605-2246-12—Crawford B. & Co., The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and anr. v. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt. & ors. v. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

1005-12.—D. J. Mantri, Dumodhar Kanoo Thakur & anr. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Craigie B. & Co. Ld., Vachha & Co.

779-09.—Diksit & P. N. C. Pramanic Messrs. Price Wills Rurse, a firm Little and Co., For postponement.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

834-12.—Payne & Co., Bhowanidas Vermal & Co. a firm v. Hakimji Taj & anr. Jehangir & S.

891-12.—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed v. Khadizabai Tyabjee D. & Co.

1030-12.—Motichand & D. Messrs. Chunilal Motichand v. Jijibhai Bhagwan & anr. Purmanand & Co.

685-12.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Dinbay widow & ors. v. R. D. Sethna & ors. Peetonji R. K. & Co. F. P. Pavri. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

688-09.—Payne & Co., Hormasji Narsurvanji Vakil & anr. v. Abdul Rahim Arub & ors. Payne & Co. Peetonji R. K. & Co.

342-12.—Mulla & M. Framji Hormasji Pavri v. Shapurji Pirojshaw Soonawalla. Jamsetji R. & D.

1278-12.—Payne & Co., Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer v. Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanalli & ors. Little & Co.

822-11.—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Gordhandas Khatau Edgelow G. W. & Co. Craigie B. & C.

25-13.—Madhowji K. & C. Goculdas Karsondas v. Valivahu widow Unvalla P. & P.

738-12.—Payne & Co., Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam v. Kapurchan Mohunji Little & Co.

166-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Ruberdas Narayen v. Messrs. Mogilal Tedas a firm Bapulal a firm Surajwal & Co.

MARWARI SHROFF ROBBED.

Kasturchand Gulabchand, a Marwari shroff, having his *pehdi* in Pakmodia Street, has reported to the police theft of silver ornaments valued at Rs. 1,547 from a box which was found broken open in the *pehdi*.

The new super-Dreadnought battleship Ajax, built at Greenock, returned to Portsmouth in mail week after carrying out gun trials in the Channel with satisfactory results. Her most severe test was the firing of all her ten 13.5 guns in broadside. They were also used with full charges, singly and in pairs. Later the Ajax left for the Clyde to be completed for commission.

MANUAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

EXTENSION OF FACILITIES.

The following Government Resolution dated the 5th June 1913, regarding manual training at training institutions and high schools, is published for general information:—

"On the 14th May 1912, Government, after reviewing the provision made in the codes of the various training colleges for imparting manual training, remarked that *prima facie* there was a case for the extension of facilities for manual training at the other colleges on the lines of the course laid down at the Dharwar College and expressed the opinion that, if a complete course leading up to the issue of teaching certificates could be arranged at those colleges, there would ensue a corresponding multiplication of manual training classes in connection with the larger primary schools, and a general impetus would be given to the spread of this form of instruction. It was added that Government considered it desirable that means should be devised for correlating (though not necessarily rendering uniform) the methods and objects pursued in imparting manual instruction in the several schools. The Director of Public Instruction was accordingly requested to submit, after consulting the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, a report on the possibility of taking action on the above lines. Subsequently, at the instance of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda, the Director of Public Instruction was asked to report whether he considered it desirable and practicable to establish manual training classes at Bijapur and other Government high schools and, if so, to submit detailed proposals together with an estimate of the cost. In September 1912, the Government of India, while forwarding the report of the Committee appointed by them to inquire into the question of bringing technical institutions into closer contact with employers of labour, emphasized the need of making education in primary and secondary schools more practical, and the Director of Public Instruction was asked to report on this point. The several reports called for have now been received, and the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following orders on them.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

"2. With regard to manual training in training colleges the conclusions arrived at by the Director are—

(*a*) that it is both desirable and practicable to institute a manual training class at each of the training colleges for men;

(*b*) that the subject should be compulsory in the first year and optional during the rest of the course, when it should form an alternative with such subjects as agriculture and drawing;

(*c*) that the course should be based upon the system known as 'Sloyd', the ultimate object being to attach woodwork classes to primary schools, not for industrial purposes but for the betterment of general education.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

"As regards secondary schools, manual training, consisting of drawing and practical carpentry, is prescribed as an optional subject for the School Final examination, and under rule 25 of the Grant-in-aid Code the subject is included among the optional subjects, one of which at least is required to be taught in the middle stage, and two in the higher stage, of the curriculum of Anglo-Vernacular schools. The only Government secondary school where provision for any kind of manual training at present exists is the Belgaum High School, and the Director of Public Instruction considers that a beginning might be made by the institution of manual training classes at Satara, Dhulia, Sholapur, Bijapur, Ahmedabad and at a centre in Sind. These conclusions of the Director are accepted, subject to the remarks made below.

THE "SLOYD" SYSTEM.

"3. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the manual training to be given in the training colleges and high schools should not be of the kind which is now being given at the Dharwar Training College and the Belgaum High School, but that the system of handwork known as 'Sloyd', which possesses educational advantages not associated with the ordinary forms of manual training, should be adopted. For this purpose it will first be necessary to establish a special class at which instruction will be given to—

(*a*) persons who will become teachers of Sloyd in the high schools at which classes in that subject will in due course be established;

(*b*) persons who will teach Sloyd at the vernacular training colleges where henceforth every student will have to undergo a Sloyd course in his first year,, it being thereafter optional for him to continue with this subject or to take up drawng or nature study.

"4. The Director of Public Instruction should accordingly be requested to enquire and report on what terms a competent teacher of Sloyd can be obtained from Mysore, where the system has been successfully taught for some time, and to submit definite proposals for opening a special Sloyd class at Dharwar together with an estimate of the cost involved. He should also be asked to report what the cost (both recurring and non-recurring) would be of introducing the system in each Government high school and training college. From the Government of India's recurring and non-recurring grants allotments of Rs. 15,000 recurring and Rs. 1,00,000 non-recurring have been made for manual instruction.

ALTERNATIVE SUBJECTS.

"5. As agriculture has been omitted from the curriculum of primary schools under the orders contained in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 1402,* dated the 5th June 1912, there is no need to continue it as a compulsory subject in the first year, or as an optional subject in the second and third years, of the training college course, and the Director of Public Instruction should be asked to submit definite proposals for the teaching of such subjects as advanced drawing, clay modelling, nature study and school gardening as subjects alternative to manual training in the second and third years of the course.

"6. For the present, manual training on the lines above indicated will be introduced in such Government schools only as possess the requisite facilities, and it must, therefore, continue to be an optional subject, but in any Government secondary school where provision for imparting manual training exists all pupils up to and including the fifth standard will be required to take it up."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE "RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

JUDGMENT ON THURSDAY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard arguments in the case in which Color-Sergeant-Instructor Martin of the B. C. Company, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, charged Mr. C. H. Rogers, editor, and Mr Moffat, printer of the "Railway Times," with defamation.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. K. Kemp, barrister, defended the first accused, and Mr. M. B. Kolasker, barrister, defended the second accused.

Mr. Vicaji continued his address. He said that before publishing the story which reached his ears the accused did not care to verify it, but accepted it as gospel truth and rushed into print. He further argued that the second article which appeared in the "Railway Times" regarding the matter showed the accused's malice in the whole transaction. The telegram from the Adjutant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers reached the complainant not on the day in question but the next morning. This had been well established and yet the accused had persisted in saying that the complainant had received the telegram at 4-30 p.m. on the day in question. Besides the publication of the story was excessive. Even assuming that it was the complainant's duty to have arranged the funeral the accused should not have published the story as he had done but should have reported it to his superiors. The accused did not seem to have understood the responsibility of his position as editor of a newspaper. He had failed to understand the gravity of the matter and had given free scope to his imagination. He had circulated the story to a wider circle than might be necessary. His paper was circulated in all parts of India and Burma and was read by many besides railway men. The article was teeming with misstatements.

Mr. Kemp argued that the accused had published the story only in his paper which was read by railway servants and if the story had been circulated outside the body of railway servants it was because of this case. There was therefore no excessive publication by the accused. Mr. Kemp cited authorities in support of his arguments.

His Worship reserved decision till Thursday morning.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Ramjoo Tarmahomed, a salesman in the employ of Mathuradas Kathanji, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a cheque for Rs. 100.

The charge against the accused was that he was asked to collect an outstanding from one of the complainantt's customers. He was given a cheque for Rs. 100 in favour of the complainant "payable to order."

It was alleged that the accused signed "Mathuradas Kallianji" at the back of the cheque and cashed it. He did not pay the amount to his employer.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THEFT IN CHEMIST'S SHOP.

Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists of Bombay, having their place of business at Esplanade Road, have reported to the police the theft of drugs and medicines valued at Rs. 457 from a case which was lying at the back of their premises along with several others between the 17th April and the 10th June.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies on May 16 passed the Military Bill, which will ultimately double the armed strength of Belgium.

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but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

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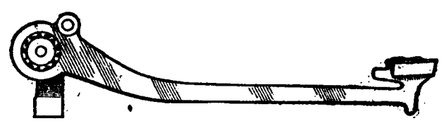

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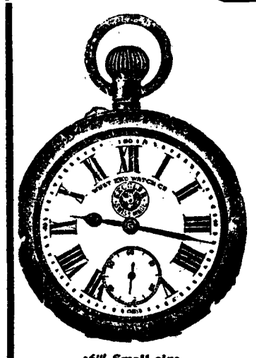

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SPORTS AT HOME.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Friday, May 30.

POLO.

The English Polo team which is now in America with the object of bringing back the International Cup, is making a splendid impression on the critics. They have won several practice games against powerful sides. Captain Vivian Lockett is regarded as a great defender and it is the defence which has made the greatest impression. It is considered that the American champions will have all their work cut out to get through it. As matters stand at present, the English prospects of recapturing the cup are extremely bright.

A strong light on the chances of victory of the English team is thrown by the fact that an English syndicate have cabled to a Wall Street firm offering to wager £30,000 on their success. Odds of 6 to 5 are asked for, but there seems little desire on the part of American sportsmen to take up the bets. While arguing that the fine form displayed by the Englishmen in the practice matches does not justify the laying of the odds, they profess their willingness to accept evens.

A lot of polo has been played in and around London the last week and it is safe to say that the sport has never been more popular than it is now.

On Wednesday a start was made in the Social Clubs' Tournament and the Royal Automobile Club defeated the Colchester Garrison Club by 7 goals to 5, the soldiers being handicapped in the matter of ponies though in other respects they were fully equal to their conquerors. In an ordinary game the Wasps proved far too good for the Magpies whom they defeated by 8 goals to 1.

On the same day at Ranelagh, after a bad start the 1st Life Guard made a fine recovery against the Woodpeckers and were only beaten at the finish by 6 goals to 5, while the Old Etonians easily vanquished the Tigers by 11 goals to 4. At Roehampton, Lord Ashby St. Legers' team of Quidnuncs gained a great victory over a powerful side of Old Cantabs by 3 goals to 1, and while one Roehampton side lost to Capron. house by 9 goals to 8, another defeated the Wanderers by 10 goals to 9.

On Thursday the Social Clubs' Tournament was continued at Hurlingham and the Marlborough Club won narrowly from White's by 7 goals to 6. At Ranelagh the Tigers beat the 15th Hussars by 9 goals to 3 and a club team defeated the Etceteras by nine goals to eight.

On Saturday, the final of the Social Clubs' Tournament was played at Hurlingham between the Royal Automobile Club and the Marlborough Club and resulted in a victory for the R. A. C. by 11 goals to 6, Captain Melvill and Mr. Grisar, for the former, being especially brilliant. The Old Cantabs defeated Capron House by 8 goals to 5 and the Gondoliers drew with Radway at four goals each, while the Owls and Hurlingham tied at 5 goals each.

At Ranelagh, the 20th Hussars, with 4 goals start, defeated the Quidnuncs by 12 goals to 4 while the 11th Hussars beat the Magpies by 7 goals to 3. The Old Etonians romped away from the Wasps by 10 goals to 4 and the Tigers vanquished the Woodpeckers by 9 goals to 2. Roehampton were successful in two matches, one side defeating the Royal Horse Guards by 8 goals to 4 and the other the Wanderers by 8 goals to 5.

On Saturday there will be thrills at Ranelagh when the first game of motor polo ever played in England will take place. The sides will consist of two crack American teams. This terrific game is becoming very popular in the States but is hardly likely to catch on to any great extent here. Armoured cars will be used and the players extensively padded while a large number of doctors and surgeons will be in attendance.

SQUASH RACQUETS.

A brilliant game of Squash Raquets was seen at the Royal Automobile Club between the local professional Johnson and Read of the Queen's Club. It is a great tribute to the former that he pulled off the event by 3 games to 2, for in the finer points of the game, Read was obviously the superior. A return will be played at Queen's and Read should win this.

LAWN TENNIS.

The lawn tennis at Surbiton is the first of the important ones and is the sign that the lawn tennis season is really well under weigh. It is an extremely popular meeting and many of those in the very front rank of the game enter. The men's singles carried with it the title of Champion of Surrey and especial interest was centred in this event this time, because C. P. Dixon, the captain of the British Isles team which brought back the Davis Cup to England, had won the Cup twice and only required to do so once more to make it his absolute property. He showed magnificent form and defeated the clever little Greek, T. M. Mavrogordato, in the final in three straight sets. Not content with this, Dixon went on to win the Men's Doubles, in partnership with Mavrogordato, and with Mrs. Larcombe, the Mixed Doubles. This would be quite good enough for the ordinary man but Dixon was not satisfied and put a finish to a great day by winning the old public-school-boys' championship for Haileybury, with A. Sterry as his partner.

Mrs. Sterry, another extremely popular player, romped away with the Ladies' Singles from Mrs. O'Neill and Mrs. McNair and Miss Dora Boothby gained a somewhat surprising victory over Mrs. Sterry and Mrs. Lambert Chambers in the Ladies' Doubles.

The only discordant feature throughout the meeting was the action of a well-known player—G. A. Thomas in scratching to A. H. Howe in the men's singles. In the opinion of nearly everybody who counts, the action of Thomas was more than justified. He had been kept hanging about the ground for two whole days without a game in consequence of his opponent, Lowe, not turning up. His action, which, was well-considered and in no way hasty, was intended as a protest against the growing habit some committees have of meeting out preferential treatment to well-known players who frequently enter for tournaments with no idea of really competing. Lowe, if he had not been Lowe, but just an ordinary player, would most assuredly have been scratched. It is hoped that Thomas' strong action will have the effect of putting a stop to this sort of thing.

GOLF.

The Amateur Golf Championship which began at St. Andrew's on Monday has been responsible for several surprises. The most notable was the starting of John Ball, who a week previously had met with a motor-bycicle accident. He was not expected to defend his title, but at the last moment, and against the advice of his medical man, he took part and was defeated. The other surprises were the disqualification of the Hon. Michael Scott, who after defeating Mr. C. J. Dickson by 4 and 3 in the third round was disqualified by the Greens Committee for being ten minutes late in starting. Mr. Dickson had no hand in the disqualification and was as much distressed as anybody at the Committee's action. Perhaps the greatest sensation of all was the defeat of the favourite for the Championship, Abe Mitchell, in the first game of the third round by 4 and 2. The semi-finalists who met to fight for premier honours were Edward P. Kyle, 19 years old, of St. Andrew's University; Robert Harris of Carnoustie; Colin Aylmer of Cheltenham; and H. H. Hilton, who needs no description. Harris defeated Kyle by 3 and 2, but Hilton had another close shave and beat Aylmer by one hole. The final was thus left to be contested between an Englishman and a Scotchman. The final will undoubtedly, bar misadventure, be won by Hilton, who was in a most favourable position at the 20th hole at 5 p.m.

(To be Continued.)

FIRST POLO MATCH.

"FASTEST GAME."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables: "England's first goal is attributed by Reuter to Ritson, but the "Times" and the "Morning Post" say Cheape and the "Daily Telegraph" Lockett. The general agreement is that Cheape and Edwards were weak in front of the goal. For four minutes in the third chukker, the challengers were around the American goal without scoring. The "Times" says that the backs were harassed by the dashing tactics of Waterburys and unable to send the ball up to the forwards who, not realizing this, lay too far up. Monte Waterbury was tiring when he was disabled and the arrival of a new powerful player like Stoddard made great difference and the ten minutes' delay benefited the other Americans. Ritson is credited with the statement: "It was the fastest game I ever played. It was perfectly fair and the four crosses were unintentional. The American ponies are faster but the British ones are better. We were lost for a while when we met the champions. We shall know better on Saturday what is against us."

Whitney hopes that Monte Waterbury will play on Saturday.

The "Daily Mail" says that Lockett's play caused doubts as to whether Milburn is really the best back in the world and the "Times". says the Lockett saved the team from disgrace.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

SECOND MATCH.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, June 13.

The American Polo team for the second match on the 15th inst. will be composed of Stoddart, Lawrence Waterbury, Whitney and Milburn. It is reported that Mr. Freake will replace Captain Edwards in the English team.

THE KING AND THE KAISER.

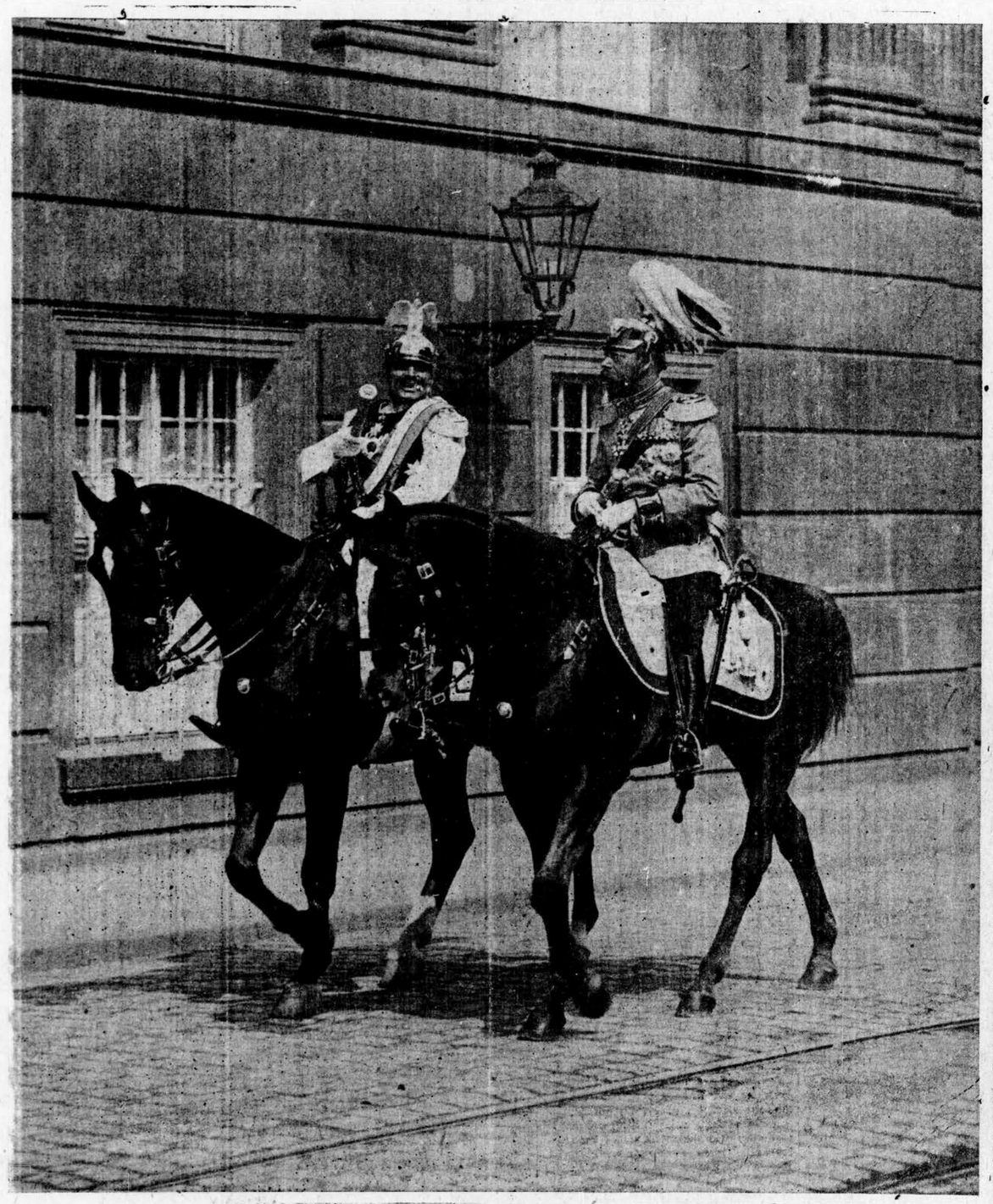

Photo by Central News.

The King and the Kaiser attended the Spring Parade of the Potsdam Garrison on Tuesday May 27th. The above photograph shows their Royal Majesties leaving the Castle at Potsdam for the Review Ground.

CRICKET.

P. J. NEW SHIWAJI CRICKET CLUB.

June 15th Sun. Friends' Union C.C.
" 21st Sat. G. I. P. Ry. C.C.
" 22nd Sun. Gawd Saraswat C.C.
" 29th " Jolly C.C.
July 6th " New Hindu C.C.
" 13th " Gujrathi Union C.C.
" 20th " Young Hindu C.C. and the Mahomedan C.C.
" 27th " Empire C.C.
Aug. 3rd "
" 9th Sat. Y. M. C. A. C.C.
" 10th Sun. Lusitanian Sporting C.
" 17th " Kshatriya C.C.
" 23rd Sat. B.B. & C. I. Ry. CC (A)
" 31st Sun. Deccan Gym (Poona.)
Sept. 7th " Arya Bandhoo C.C.
" 14th " Instituto Luso Indians CC
" 28th " Bombay Young Cricketers.

THE BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS

June 15th Sun. New Hindu C.C.
" 21st Sat. New Esplanade C.C.
" 22nd " Mahomedan C.C.
" 28th Sat. Wilson College C.C.
" 29th Sun. Guzrati Union C.C.
July 5th Sat. Kshatriya C.C.
" 6th Sun. Empire C.C.
" 12th Sat. Young Zorastrian C.C.
" 13th Sun. Young Hindus C.C.
" 19th Sat. Parsi Baronet C.C.
" 20th Sun. Jolly C.C.
" 26th Sat. Radiant C.C.
" 27th Sun. Friends Union C.C.
Aug. 2nd Sat. Gamdevi Rec. C.C.
" 3rd Sun. Daiwadnya C.C.
" 9th Sat. Baronet C.C.
" 10th Sun. R. I. L. I. C.C.
" 23rd Sat. Deccan Gym. (Poona.)
" 24th Sun. P. Y. C. H. Gym. (Poona)
" 30th Sat. Pathare Prabhu C.C.
" 31st Sun. Fort Vijaya C.C.
Sept. 7th " Arya Bandhu C.C.
" 21st " Gawd Saraswat C.C.
" 28th " New Shivaji C.C.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW DANCERS ARRIVE.

The management of the Royal Opera House desire to explain that if on their opening night last week they were unprepared in certain details, they crave the indulgence of the public which, owing to the difficulties in India of starting a new enterprise, they reasonably think may be granted. They have now had a week to make full preparations and as all are perfect in their parts, they can assure the public that everything is expected to go off without a hitch.

Several new artistes arrived by yesterday's Mail and amongst these are a troupe who style themselves as the "Six Butterflies." Mme. Bibi Jan is a Turkish dancer who has successfully given a series of harem dances in London. The Russian dancers, who have already established themselves as favourites in Bombay will once again perform through the week, and Mme Jacklovlewa, one of the trio will sing more of her quaint Caucasian folk songs in addition to giving vocal selections from the well-known operas. A larger number of dancers than ever will make up a much fuller programme than could be attempted last week, and to-night it is hoped that the public will compensate themselves in thorough enjoyment any disappointment which may have affected them on the opening night.

MISSING JOLLY BOAT.

Mahomed Ismail, a *khalasi* on board the steam launch Mary, the property of Mr. Biker of the Technical College, has reported to the police that a jolly boat that was tied astern of the launch went adrift and has not since been sighted.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Day after day all the frilly, lacy, and dainty frocks for summer crowd into the market, and are bewildering us with their beauty. It is to be a year of the lingerie gown, which in its newest form is lovelier and more ethereal than ever. One of the most beloved of materials for the white summer frock is a very thin and silky kind of voile—a most effective and dainty thing combined with lace or very fine embroidery. The summer tailor-mades of palest silvery-grey watered silks and Bengalines are quite delicious, and nothing smarter has been seen for years. The new Bengalines are corded and wear very well, and, of course, are being worn in dark colours, though pearl-grey is unmistakably the favourite.

A BEAUTIFUL VISITING GOWN.

Very picturesque and beautiful is this toilette for afternoon "ceremonial" wear, for it depicts one of the daintiest of the modes of the moment—a lace coatee with a satin or silk skirt. In this case the coatee is of deep cream lace, frilled at the low-cut neck and at the sleeves with the finest cream chiffon. Black velvet confines the waist, tied in a dainty bow, and there are tiny black velvet buttons. The plain, slightly-draped skirt is of old-gold satin, and is cut on the most graceful lines. The lovely "river" hat is of black tulle, rucked, and has a wreath of deep yellow roses laid on the soft brim.

A DAINTY SUMMER BLOUSE.

The most delightful blouses are being worn this year in flowered muslins of old-world patterns, and are ever so daintily effective. Here is a very charming example in white, with a tiny scattered "blossom sprig" of palest pink. There are a collar and cuffs of white silk, with frills of fine white net, the frill also being repeated in front. On the edge of the frills are worked tiny French knots in black silk.

A SCHOOLGIRL'S WASHING FROCK.

What could be prettier for the young girl's summer wear than this charmingly simple washing frock, made in a soft linen of a lovely shade of pale purple—a very popular colour this year. The low, turn-down collar and the smart elbow cuffs are of cream canvas embroidered in purple in washing silks or cottons. There are self-embroidered buttons and buttonholes, and the little loosely-buttoned bodice is tied in at the waist with a band of purple satin.

WAGNER CENTENARY.

THE GREATEST OF ALL COMPOSERS.

"Which is the greater—Homer or Shakespeare? Homer by two thousand years." It is an ancient jest which enshrines a perennial truth. Mankind, with touching humility, has always been disinclined to think its own generation capable of supreme greatness, and to attach over-whelming regard to the achievements of the ancients. Yet there were great men after, as well as before, Agamemnon, and so just now it is permissible to ask if there ever was actually a greater composer than Richard Wagner. The average orthodox musician would doubtless scout the suggestion. "Wagner greater than Bach, greater than Beethoven! Preposterous! Call him the greatest dramatic composer, if you like—the greatest musical reformer, the greatest musical scene painter. But the greater of all, bar none! That is coming in too strong altogether." Such, I fancy, would be the average judgment. Yet, as tested by the only true criterion in music—to wit, the effect actually produced upon the hearer—is the claim so wide of the mark? How many of those musicians who would deny Wagner's absolute supremacy can lay hand on heart and say that there is anything in Bach or Handel, in Mozart or Beethoven, which actually produces a more overwhelming impression when heard than the greatest pages of the "Ring," the "Meistersinger," or "Tristan"? Few, indeed, if this be admitted, how can the conclusion be contested that the composer of such pages must be ranked absolutely at the head of all?

The truth of the matter is that Wagner's supreme greatness as a composer pure and simple has been to some extent obscured by the fact that his music has all, or nearly all, been cast in a form which had almost never before been associated with music of the very highest order. If he had written music of the same quality in the form of symphonies or symphonic poems the case would probably have stood very differently. Yet the consideration is really quite irrelevant. The quality of the music remains the same whether cast in the shape of symphony or overture, of opera or mass or oratorio. Therefore it is beside the point that Wagner's happened to take the form of music-drama. The only true standard is the effect which it actually produces on the hearer. I yield to no one in my admiration of the great masters of an earlier day—the creators of the B minor Mass and the Matthew Passion, of the seventh symphony and C minor Sonata, to say nothing of the Deutsches Requiem and the clarinet quintet; but before all such things I place for every kind of beauty and greatness the "Ring" and "Tristan" and "Die Meistersinger." Why, therefore, refuse to accept the inevitable conclusion?

To an extent, perhaps, Wagner contributed to his own belittling by seeming himself so curiously unconscious of his own claims. He is not often taxed with an imperfect sense of his own value, but he certainly showed it in this case. You may read his voluminous prose works (his prosy works, as the malicious have dubbed them) and find scarcely a line to indicate that he had any adequate conception of his supreme greatness as a composer pure and simple. It is Wagner the dramatist, the poet, the moralist, the reformer who almost invariably holds the pen. When he writes of the "Ring" it is not to tell us how he conceived the Walkürenritt or the Trauermarsch, but to enlarge on the ethical import of Wotan's weakness or Brünnhilde's betrayal. When he speaks of "Tristan" the most casual reference suffices to tell of its musical glories, but pages are devoted to elucidating the pseudo-philosophical maundering of its hero and heroine. Does he touch on "Die Meistersinger" it is to tell us all about Sachs and Walther and the rest in their symbolical aspects, but nothing as to the sublimity of the prelude to the third act or the ineffable beauties of the quintet and the Preislied. Wagner was a middling poet, an indifferent dramatist, and a hopeless philosopher, but he seems to have rated himself higher in all of these capacities than in his capacity as a composer, he was absolutely supreme.

In one respect at least Wagner's supremacy is incontestable. Most composers are content to be individual and unmistakable in one way and one way only. One page of Bach is like any page of Bach in this respect. Beethoven had his three periods, but the underlying characteristics of his style remained the same throughout. Brahm's earlier works differ from his later ones only in their less or greater maturity—the specifically Brahmsian characteristics are the same from first to last. And so it is throughout the list. Every great composer has always had his own distinctive voice, but none before Wagner ever had more than one. It was Wagner's unique achievement to be equally individual and unmistakable in half-a-dozen different ways. The music of the "Ring" is as different from that of "Tristan" as both are different from that of the "Meistersinger," and all three again from that of "Parsifal," though each and all are incontestably Wagner and none other. In a sense, this is one of the most amazing things in music. The average composer strives in vain to attain any really distinctive utterance at all. Wagner had not only his supreme individuality but a separate and special brand of it for each work that he wrote.

Here, then, is a thought for the eve of his centenary. Have we learned even yet, a hundred years after his birth, to rate him at his true worth, and to accord him his rightful place among the composers of all time?

EARLY MARRIAGES.

NEED OF FAMILIES WITH 4 OR 5 CHILDREN.

"Are there fewer early marriages?" asked Professor Karl Pearson at a lecture at the London School of Economics on May 19. "I find that 0.8 of a year is the sole difference that has taken place in the age of marriage.

"The decline in the birth-rate is not concerned with change in the age of marriage, but restraint in the number of children born. We need a family of four or five children per marriage to replace our population. But you ask, if we are happy why should we think of replacing the population? Compare a nation of forty millions with a nation of sixty millions. The latter has four or five million more active adults for commerce and the Army and Navy. No nation of forty millions can ultimately take up the vacant spaces of the earth and stand up against a nation of sixty millions.

"Towns like Bradford and Huddersfield are just reproducing themselves, but they depend upon the immigration from the rural districts. This cannot go on for ever. It is an extraordinarily serious state of affairs."

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BOLOGNA POTAGE.
FRIED BOMBAY DUCK.
SPINACH AND HAM SOUFFLE.
BEEFSTEAK EN CASSEROLE.
SCALLOPED MACARONI.
MANGO FRITTERS.

Breast Mutton, As. 3. Fish, As. 4. Beefsteak, As. 6. Eggs, As. 4. Vegetables, As. 6. Potato, As. 2. Odds and ends, As 4. Total—Rs. 1-13-0.

BOLOGNA POTAGE.

Make sufficient stock with a breast of mutton and after skimming and straining, thicken it slightly with flour and butter cooked together but not browned; add 2 tablespoonfuls of pounded sweet almonds, with flavouring to taste and gradually the stock, letting it simmer for 20 minutes or so. Pass all through a sieve before serving and add at the last 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and serve with nicely boiled rice.

FRIED BOMBAY DUCK.

Just now fish is not easy to get, but often fresh Bombay Duck may be had. Bid your cook free it from the bones and not salt it too much; they will make it like brine. Dry it well, dip in frying batter (which should have a tablespoonful of oil added to it) and fry crisp. Plain black butter sauce is the best to serve with this. It is made by warming butter till it is liquid and hen letting it cool. Mix a little chilli or plain vinegar with some Worcester sauce in the pan and when heated pour in the liquid butter; heat and send to able in a small hot jug as only a small quantity is required.

SPINACH AND HAM SOUFFLE.

This does equally well with knol khol or Bhindies, sometimes Spinach can be procured and it is better to peel and use the stems than tie leaves, but is a matter of taste. Well cook whichever vegetable chosen and make it into a puree by rubbing through a sieve. Make a thickening of a tablespoonful each of flour and butter cooked together in a pan and moisten it with a wineglass of mixed stock and milk and well boil. Add to this the puree and 2 tablespoonfuls of very finely minced ham and the yolks of 2 eggs, keeping hot but not boiling. Whip the whites to a stiff froth and add them with flavouring to taste at the last. Half fill some well buttered souffle cases and cook in a moderate oven for 20 minutes.

BEEFSTEAK EN CASSEROLE.

Cut the beef into thickish pieces and lightly fry in fat over a quick fire. Now fry some onion and add that to the beef in casserole with a tablespoonful each of minced pickle, carrot, potato, bacon and olives, flavouring to tatenasd trdlu wineglass of good brown sauce. Closely cover the casserole and cook in the oven for 45 to 60 minutes; after skimming serve in the casserole.

SCALLOPED MACARONI.

Boil sufficient macaroni or spaghetti in salted water and make a roux with flour and butter adding to it a dessertspoonful each of grated cheese and tomato puree, with enough milk to make a stiff sauce and mix in the macaroni. Fill scallop shells with this or a small pie dish, and dust the top thickly with grated cheese and tiny dabs of butter, bake till brown and serve hot.

MANGO FRITTERS.

Marinade the slices of mango in sugar and wine, drain on a sieve, roll them in flour and fry in boiling fat. Have the dish in front of the fire so that they can keep hot as cooked and dry crisp at the same time. Serve piled on a napkin with sugar dusted between. These should be very different from the cook's ordinary fritters which have a thick wadge of doughy paste round them as a rule.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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Synopsis of Instalments I—VI.—John Howorth, whose daughter Sylvia is finishing her education in Switzerland, is left head of a factory on the death of the senior partner, his cousin Reuben Howorth. [illegible] cousin's widow Reuben's eldest son, [illegible] from Oxford make whom he fails to Annie Cartledge, [illegible] en meeting secret Reuben's widow is leaving Oxford at Sleath Mills. [illegible] at her son detests [illegible] nager at the fac a substantial her in order to xford. John Ho e situation with rtledge finds that ing him. Sylvia s. Howorth and hey are surpris cdonald is also . Luke Cart d Annie to her time. Before leaving Wrotham, however, she again sees Max, who promises to write to her.

CHAPTER VII.—(*continued.*)

"Well this is an uncommon bit of luck," he said as he drew her hand under his arm, then looking round to make sure that nobody was looking he snatched a kiss. "I wrote that note on the off chance, and I've to be off again to-morrow morning. How did you manage to get out?"

"It was all plain sailing," answered the girl, her very voice tremulous with the joy of the moment. She loved Max Howorth with the whole devotion of a heart in its first spring, and he was totally unaware of the value of the treasure he had won. "Uncle Joe and Aunt Leddy have gone to a soiree or something at the chapel, and I was left to shut up the shop and follow on. I've shut up, but I'm not following on," she added with a shy laugh of perfect happiness.

"By Jove, no, you'rt not following on, little woman, I'll take good care of that. Well I'm jolly glad to see you, and no mistake, and you look ripping. The north suits you down to the ground. I really think you've grown prettier since you left Wrotham."

Annie was pleased to hear it. What woman does not love to hear such words from the lips of the man to whom she has given her heart?

"I'm glad you are pleased," she said in the slow quiet accents she always used when with him, so fearful was she of offending his ear with the rough dialect of the dale. "Are you quite well, and when did you come?"

"Only to-day at noon, as I told you, and I've had a successful business afternoon, and I'll leave for Glasgow in the morning."

"And what hotel are you stopping at?"

"Oh, the County, its very comfortable. Well, where shall we go? beastly night isn't it? Not that I mind the rain."

"I don't," said Annie shyly, "Let us go for a walk a little way out, and then if it keeps on raining, why shouldn't we go home to my place? There isn't anybody there, and there won't be anybody back from the chapel till half past ten or eleven."

"Good, we're in luck now! I want to hear that you've missed me. By Jove haven't I missed you, Annie? I didn't know I was half as fond of you as I am. Wrotham's positively unbearable without you."

"Even with your pretty cousin going every day to the Mill to see you," she said slily.

"Who told you that yarn? She's pretty often there, but it isn't me she comes to see, but Macdonald. I tell you he's a sly dog, he's playing his cards deuced well. It would just fit his book to marry Sylvia. He sees himself a partner, and Heaven knows what else."

"I don't mind, I'm sure, as long as she doesn't marry you," said Annie, giving his arm a little squeeze.

"Oh, she's much too good for yours truly. I like a bit of real flesh and blood. But she is pretty, awfully pretty there isn't any doubt about it. My mater is furious because neither of my sisters can hold a candle to her."

"She got a handsome son, she ought to be content," said Annie quickly, and Max laughed a conscious laugh of self-approval. Such flattery was very sweet, and he had missed it. Yes, undoubtedly he was very glad to see the little girl again, most astonishingly glad, and if only things had been equal he would not have asked for anything better than to make her his wife.

"It's raining hard," said Annie presently. "Let's go back. Besides I'd like you to see where I'm living, its quite a nice house though the shop is objectionable of course."

Max made no demur, and in about fifteen minutes time they were seated together in the cosy parlour of Aunt Lydia Nash's house, the curtains drawn, and all the world shut out.

As the evening wore on, Aunt Lydia wondered what had become of Annie, but did not worry herself, supposing that the girl was tired after her work was over, and disinclined to go out in the rain. She nudged Joe to keep him awake during a very long resume of the year by the chapel secretary, and then settled herself to enjoy the new pastor's address.

How little she dreamed of the momentous issues being discussed and settled in the little parlour above the shop in the Watergate!

CHAPTER VIII.

SYLVIA VISITS ANNIE.

Sylvia Howorth, sitting on the bench outside the office door at Sleath Mill watched the millworkers tripping out at the dinner hour.

She was waiting for her father to come home to lunch, after which they were going to drive about five miles into the country for the purpose of paying a marriage call. A large number of women and girls were employed at Sleath, and as they trooped out seemed a gay and happy throng. There was a white face here and there but in the main they looked well nourished and contented. There was plenty of talk and laughter and chaff, especially among the younger ones, and Sylvia watched the animated scenes with the liveliest interest. They watched her too out of the corner of respectful eyes, everyone of them interested in the master's daughter, and pleased to see her about the mill. Presently near the rear of the crowd Sylvia observed Luke Cartledge and immediately rose and crossed over to speak to him.

"Good-day, Mr. Cartledge. Is Annie home yet?"

"Yes, Miss. She coom whoam a Toosday."

"She has been quite a long time away, hasn't she?"

"Only a month, Miss, though it do seem a tidy bit of time to me."

"However did you get on without her?"

"Only so so, Miss, a woman do mekk a mighty difference to the comfort of a man, an' ma Annie, her's a gweed un aboot the hoose."

"I should think so, everybody says how clever she is. When can I come and see her?"

"Anny day, Miss, she'll be to whoam now sure, for she do find a tidy bit to do in the hoose."

"Well, tell her I'll be up one of these afternoons. I have something I want to discuss with her, something that will interest her. We want a girls' club for Sleath, Mr. Cartledge, and everybody says Annie is the one to help me."

Luke Cartledge looked much pleased, and his eyes dwelt with real kindliness and admiration on the sweet face looking so earnestly into his. "I'll be proud, Miss Sylvia, if thou thinks ma Annie fit to help thee that way. She knows a power o' the lasses, and it would be gweed fur her. I'll tell her this very day when I goes whoam."

He passed on touching his cap, and almost immediately Max Howorth who had been at a remote part of the mill came across the wide green enclosure, which gave such a pleasant aspect to the entrance.

Sylvia smiled and nodded to him.

"So you're back again, Max? Well, how are you liking your journeying to and fro on the face of the earth?"

"I don't like it, I loathe it, Sylvia," he answered rather gloomily. "What were you saying to Luke Cartledge? You are an odd girl, Sylvia. Eve and Una would never have anything to say to a man like Cartledge, surely beast, he is anyhow."

"Oh, Max, how can you say that about Luke Cartledge, he is a perfect dear. Everybody says so. Mr. Macdonald thinks over so highly of him, and quite depends on his judgment about heaps of things."

"Oh indeed!" said Max, with a visible scowl. "That settles the question of course in your estimation. You've quite gone back on me, Sylvia since you got so thick with Macdonald."

Sylvia drew her slim figure up, and held her small head rather high. "Max, you really *are* vulgar! Why are you like that? Aunt Alicia isn't. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. I'm not thick with anybody. I like Mr. Macdonald very much, and so does father. Everybody does, I believe, except you."

"Right you are, but don't let's quarrel about Macdonald, he isn't worth it," said Max with a shrug of his shoulders. "But you haven't told me what you were saying to Luke Cartledge."

"Why should I tell you?" she asked rather coldly.

"Oh, well, there isn't any reason, but Cartledge is a crank, the sort of man whose place is better without, don't you know?"

"I don't believe that, even for a moment, Max. I was asking him about his daughter Annie. I have quite missed her. When I was at home before she used to work here, and I knew her very well. It seems odd, don't you think, that she should go off for such a long visit to her Aunt, quite a month, and leave her poor father alone in the house? It does not seem quiet kind of nice. I'm going up to see her one of these days. I want to start a club and recreation room for the girls, and I'll hear from Annie Cartledge just the sort of thing the girls would like. Don't you think it's a good idea?"

"Oh, yes, well enough, but superfluous, quite superfluous. You may take it from me Sylvia, that that class likes to find it own amusement and recreation. You won't get any thanks though doubtless they'll take all you like to give them for nothing. They're like the daughters of the horseleech."

"Oh, Max, you are simply horrid. Father isn't the least like that. He quite approves of the idea, and says he'l build a new club-room for us if it catches on"

Max merely shrugged his shoulders. "You shouldn't be bothering your pretty head with such stuff, Sylvia. Now's the time for you to enjoy yourself. Are you going to let my mother bring you out at the hunt ball next month?"

Sylvia looked doubtful.

"I'm not keen on balls, Max, and I'm so glad father doesn't mind whether I go or not. Just tell Aunt Alicia not to keep on about it, won't you, Max?" she said coaxingly. "I don't really care about that sort of thing."

(To be continued on Monday.)

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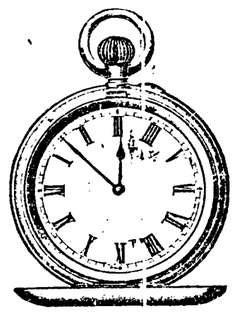

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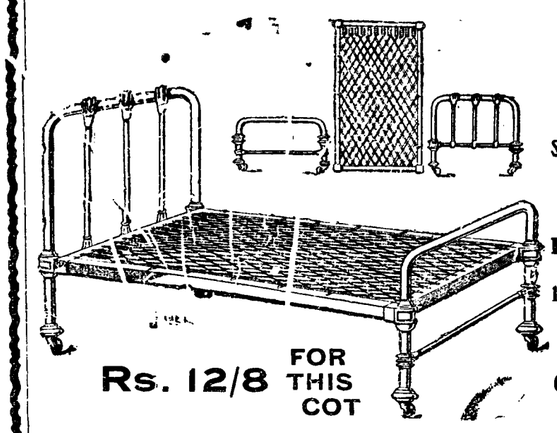

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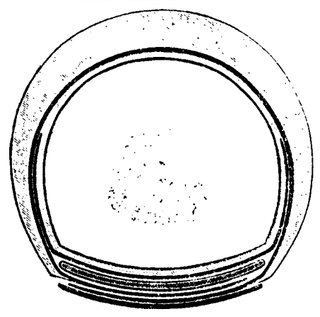
THE DUNLOP  OF 1888-89

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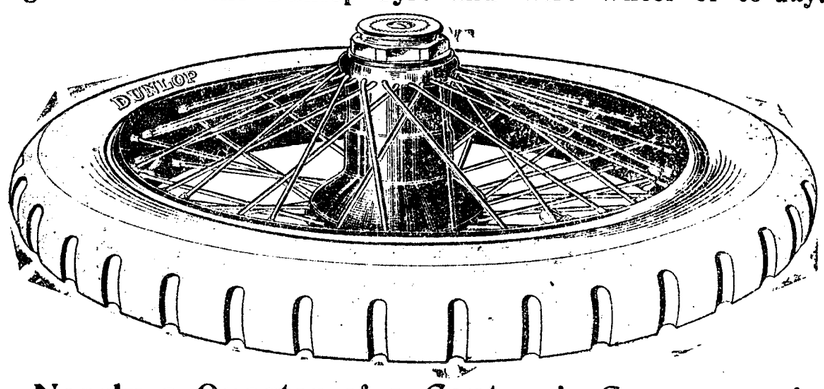

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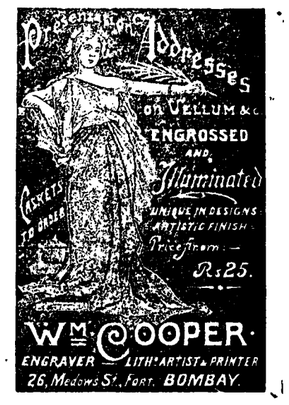

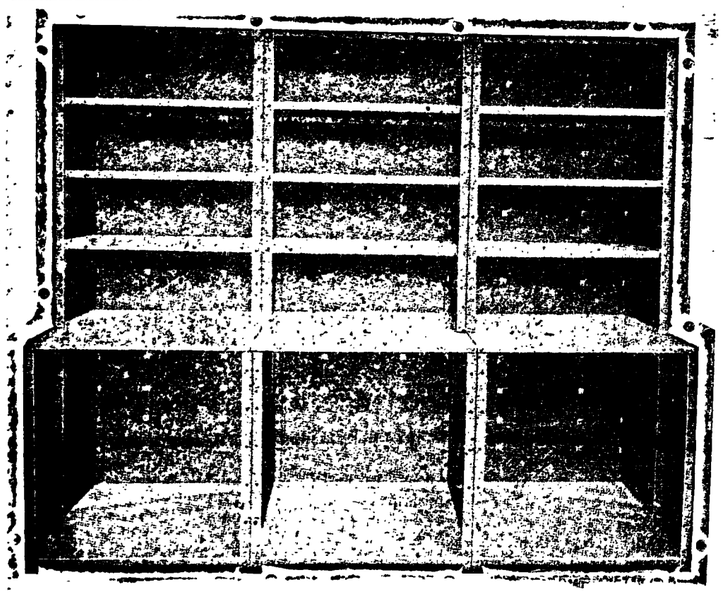

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